THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 102. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON AT CHARLESTON.

AN EX-REBEL LECTURER REPRESSED AT LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA—EQUALITY OF COLOR IN THE CHARLESTON RAILROAD CARS—SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3.—Senator Wilson was called on to-day by quite a number of citizens. Their intercourse was pleasant and agreeable.

In compliance with a numerously signed request he delivered an address this evening in Citadel square. An immense assemblage of colored people was on the ground, probably five thousand. A few hundred white persons were also among the audience. Mr. Wilson spoke from a stand which was hung with flags and evergreens.

Directly facing him was the large pile of building known as the Citadel, and which was used before and during the war as the State Military Academy. From its flagstaff floated the national banner, and half-a-dozen large field guns were trained in front of its wide portal. It is used as the headquarters of the garrison. The tents of a colored company are pitched in one quarter of the treeless and shrubless square, and sentries, white and black, paced up and down their respective posts. Soldiers loitered around and made part of the audience, and occasionally the beat of a drum or a bugle note interrupted the Senator's speech, recalling the fact that the Government here is essentially military. It was near five o'clock when Mr. Wilson came on the stand. The sun was then shining fiercely on the scene, but before the speech was finished the sun had gone down.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, formerly a practising physician here, now Collector of the Port, presided over the meeting, and introduced Mr. Wilson as a profound statesman and distinguished legislator, from whom the people wished to learn something of the objects of recent legislation. It was in order that they might have that opportunity that he had reluctantly consented to preside.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Randolph, a colored clergyman, and then Mr. Wilson, who was loudly cheered, proceeded to address the large assemblage of black men and women before him. He commenced by stating that he was here by invitation, and that no one but himself was responsible for what he should say. He then proceeded to recount the history of South Carolina and of her leading men in championing the existence, perpetuity, and extension of slavery in America. The conflict, he said, continued from 1776 till the opening of the Rebellion.

Up to that time it was a conflict of sentiment and opinion, but with the opening of the Rebellion it became a conflict of arms. After four bloody years liberty had triumphed, and slavery had died to rise no more forever. (Loud cheers and expressions of gratifications by the colored people.) During the past two years, he continued, since the surrender of Lee's armies, and since the old flag went up again over Sumter, we have had again a conflict of opinion, and it required no foresight to see to-day that freedom cannot be conquered, and that the policy of equal rights, equal privileges, and equal immunities, of all men in America, is hereafter to be the policy of this republic. (Jubilations by the negroes.) In all the conflict South Carolina has borne a leading part, and has borne the flag of slavery proudly defiant as the Ark of the Covenant. Mr. Wilson referred, in this connection, to the efforts and declarations of Rutledge, Pinckney, Butler, Waddy Thompson, Hammond, Calhoun, Keitt, Boyce, and Bonham, in Congress, and to the forcible expulsion from Charleston of Mr. Hoare, who was sent by the State of Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of a South Carolina law, and imprisoning colored sailors in her ports. Continuing his remarks, he said—I do not refer to this by way of reproach; I state it to show the position which your State occupied under her then rulers. The faith and creed of the Revolutionary fathers was disowned, the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madison were repudiated. Bold and able young men, accepting the theories of Mr. Calhoun, became the enthusiastic champions of human bondage, and drove the moderate men, the old Jackson Democrats and the Henry Clay Whigs, out of the public councils. They boldly and defiantly proclaimed in Congress their right to carry slavery into the Territories, and to maintain it there by positive law. And when we, fearing God, fearing the verdict of future ages, refused to accede to their demands, they raised the standard of revolt, and inaugurated the Rebellion. We fought for four years the men of the South. They exhausted their possessions, sent their young men to battle-fields, and made sacrifices which cannot but win the respect of the world. Their sons fought with heroic valor on more than six hundred fields; but the cause of the country, the cause of humanity, of Christian civilization, triumphed, and slavery sank into a traitor's grave, to leave a traitor's name in the history of the republic. (Applause by colored men and women.) This is a brief record of the contest of ideas from 1776 up to this hour. The fruits of your ideas and principles are now clear to the comprehension of the whole Christian and civilized world. You realize that your ideas have perished. You may go in yonder street, and gaze on the spot where stood the hall in which your great proclamation of disunion was made, and you see dust and ashes, but you cannot ever see dust and ashes where the ideas and principles and policy of the Rebellion are to-day. They are gone, glimmering amid the dreams of things that were. You are further from them to-day than you were yesterday, and you will be further from them to-morrow than you are to-day. (Cheers.) No action of yours, no power on God's earth, nothing but the power of Almighty God—and He will not exercise it—can bring back again the policy associated with human bondage in America. (Applause.) These men around me and about me are free to-day—as free as the Governor of South Carolina or the Mayor of Charleston. (The colored men and women cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and a negress to illustrate her view of the status exclaimed "Free as de frogs.") Mr. Wilson continued:—"They are not only free, but they are citizens of the great all-conquering and unconquerable republic of united America. (Cheers.) Their rights, privileges, and immunities are as sacred as those of the oldest families of South Carolina, and no power in South Carolina or out of it can bring back slavery—can deny citizenship to these black men, or place them before the law in a position of inequality. (Cheers.) This is achieved. It is the will of the North American republic. I trust you will see to it that the constitution and laws of South Carolina are made to conform to these vital, triumphing, and loving principles of liberty and right. I trust that the State of South Carolina, which led in this great contest, will turn her back square on the past and face the coming future. Every word spoken, every line written, every act performed, to preserve for a moment longer anything connected or associated with human slavery, and with the policy of South Carolina in the past, is only a burden on South Carolina in the future. I say to you, men of Charleston, your cause is lost, and lost forever. Your State, which had her fortune invested in lands and boudmen, has become, in proportion to her numbers, the poorest State in the Union. No State has felt the effects of this Rebellion more than South Carolina. You want capital here to make your fields blossom again. You want farmers here; you want diversified industry; you want a new acting, living policy, to place South Carolina alongside of the advancing and prosperous States of the Union. Then, in God's name, be as brave in the right as you were in the wrong. Send your able men to the public councils. Commission them to speak and to vote for liberty, for justice, for education. I believe I express the wish of the people of my State and section, when I tell you to-day that our people do not want your lands, your blood, or anything else you possess. They only want these poor enfranchised bondmen to be forever secured in their equal rights; they only want to see your State a great, free, prosperous, proud Commonwealth again. Addressing himself specially to the colored people, he said:—You are now the peers and equals of every other man in the country in your rights, and I trust you will be the equals of every other man in devotion to country, in love of liberty, of justice, of education, and of industry. You have been made free. No man can now enter your cabin, and take from you the wife of your bosom or the children of your love. (Sensation, and murmurs of "No, good Lord.") No one can separate you now. (A negress, "No, my Lord, they cannot." Another said, "That is a glorious thing.") Your rights have now been secured, and are hereafter to be secured, in the Constitutions of all the States. Never vote unless you vote for your country, which made you free. (Expressions of assent.) Register your names. ("We will.") Vote for a united country. ("We will.") Vote for the old flag. ("We will.") Vote so to change the Constitution of this State that your liberties may be consummated and made secure. ("Yes, bless the Lord.") Cherish no hates nor prejudices growing out of your past relations. Never say or do anything to provoke a war of races. Do not hate your late masters. No body of men since the world began has ever been punished more than they have been punished in this great contest. Their brave leaders! Where are they? Defeated; some of them are in exile, their ideas all lost, every object in their lives gone, never to come back again. As the country grows and becomes the foremost nation of the globe, their record will grow darker and darker. It is a terrible fate. God knows I would not lay any more burdens upon them. If the people of South Carolina honestly, faithfully, in the right spirit comply with the terms and conditions of reconstruction, I believe that their Senators and Representatives—if they can take the oath, and they must take it—will be admitted into Congress, and that the whole controversy will be settled. Lay down your platform of principles, invite everybody to stand upon it, give to all the right hand of fellowship, and you can carry South Carolina for the great Republican Union liberty-loving party of the country by twenty or thirty thousand majority. (Cheers.) The freedmen of South Carolina hold in their hands the destinies of the State. They can place it abreast of the most liberal and progressive States in the country, or they can be false and recreant, and let it linger behind the age, the derision of its enemies and the pity of its friends. Will you do the first? (Shouts of "We will.") All of you in favor of doing it hold up your hands. (Thousands of dusky hands were here elevated.) All opposed to doing it hold up your hands. (The same number of hands were again raised, to the great amusement of the white portion of the audience.) Mr. Wilson set himself to correcting the blunder of the colored people, and again put the affirmative and negative of the question in a way that could not be misunderstood. This time all hands were raised in the affirmative and none in the negative. In the course of some further remarks, Mr. Wilson declared that the loyal people of the country would keep the Government in the hands of its friends, North and South, and that if the persons who are now disfranchised assist loyally in the work of reconstruction, their disabilities would be removed. This he stated as his own opinion and belief, and not by any authority.

Mr. Wilson spoke again in the evening at a colored mass meeting in Hibernian Hall.

He leaves to-morrow for Beaufort, and will be in Savannah on Monday.

EQUALITY IN RAILROAD CARS.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The directors of the Charleston City Railway Company have voluntarily adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the cars be thrown open to the public, and that instructions be given to the several conductors to recognize the right of all persons to ride therein.

CHARLESTON, May 3—8 P. M.—The resolution of the Charleston City Railroad Company, sent you to-day, was transmitted by the President of the Company, J. S. Riggs, to Major-General Sickles, who wrote the following in reply:—

DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Charleston City Railway Company, by which it is declared that the cars of the Company are open to the public, and that the right of all persons to ride therein is recognized. I trust this action of your Company will be appreciated in the right sense. You have removed an occasion for collision and disorder. You have added further and emphatic testimony of the disposition of the people of the South to accept in good faith the legitimate consequences of the enfranchisement of the colored race, in the concession of a common right to share privileges conferred for the benefit of all citizens. You have discharged a plain duty in the manner most conducive to the public interests. It is more gratifying to see the citizens themselves take the initiative in measures tending to promote tranquility, concord, and peace, than to find myself constrained to exercise authority to secure those ends; hence, I have not yielded to the impatience of those who desired to press this question upon the attention of the military authorities, feeling confident that in this, as in other similar matters, a more satisfactory and permanent solution would be found in the voluntary action of those most interested in doing equal justice to the freed people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

To John S. Riggs, Esq., President of the City Railway Company.

A REBEL LECTURE SUPPRESSED.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—Again has military authority interposed to check the exuberant sentiments of the unreconstructed chivalry of District No. 1. In this instance no ordinary character in this community has fallen under the notice of the military commander. The most bellicose and unsubdued fire-eater in the literary fraternity of the Old Dominion has been, in the very commencement of a brilliant lecturing career, brought to the full stop. A lecture on "The Chivalry of the South," announced to be delivered last evening at Lynchburg, by H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, was prohibited by order of General Wilcox, commandant of the post. Mr. Pollard, in company with the Mayor of the city, waited on the General to ask him to rescind his order, stating that the lecture was simply a narration of historical events; but the General persistently refused to allow of its being delivered. The irrepressible Pollard came out with a card this morning in the Lynchburg papers, stating that he intended referring the matter for consideration to General Schofield, and if unfavorably decided upon, of submitting this question of free speech to the President, who, on a former occasion, permitted the republication of his paper. He is determined, he states, to deliver this lecture at any cost, and if denied an audience in the South to go to the North or to Europe.

LOUISIANA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS SHERIDAN AND GRANT IN RELATION TO THE PROHIBITORY CLAUSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 29.—The following correspondence between Generals Sheridan and Grant in relation to the registration of voters under the Military bill is of importance, as it proves that General Sheridan did make application for instructions in the prohibitory clauses of the Reconstruction law:—

"In consequence of diversity of opinion, I have the honor to request an authoritative decision, showing who are prohibited from voting under the military bills, covering all cases."

A second despatch was sent by General Sheridan to General Grant, under date of April 6, as follows:—

"I am now in readiness to commence registration in this city. Will in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana.

"A reply to my telegram asking an authoritative decision on what classes are disfranchised is very important."

The answer to the first despatch was sent from Washington by mail, but was not received by General Sheridan until after the second despatch had been sent. The following is a copy:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States—General:—The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt of copy of a telegram from Major-General Sheridan, dated April 1, in relation to prohibition from voting, and directs me to inform you that it was submitted to the President in Cabinet, and instructions deferred until the Attorney-General completes his opinion upon the same point heretofore presented by Major-General Schofield, and on reference by the President, now under consideration of the Attorney-General.

I have the honor to be, General very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General Sheridan.

GEORGE K. LEET, Acting Adjutant General.

The second despatch from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated April 6, was answered by the latter under date of April 8, as follows:—

Your question as to who are ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney-General. No answer has been received. Go on, giving your own interpretation to the law until answer is received.

U. S. GRANT, General United States Army.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR PERRY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3.—Ex-Provisional Governor Perry has written another letter against calling a Convention under the Military act. He argues that if called it will be the first step towards a general division of landed property among the negroes. He says it is against nature and reason to suppose that an ignorant majority will not pursue their own interest regardless of right. Thousands of unprincipled whites will unite their destiny with the negroes for the sake of spoils and plunder. He thinks it better that Congress should confiscate the lands, than that such degradation should be voluntarily accepted, and says he will live under a military government, no matter how absolute and despotic, sooner than vote a negro government for South Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a convention. He advises every man, not disfranchised, as he values his life, honor, and property, and the peace of society, to register promptly and to vote, indorsing on his ticket, No Convention."

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS PETITION TO UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia:

The petition of Jefferson Davis, by George Shea, his attorney in fact in this behalf, respectfully showeth:

That he is, and ever since the 19th day of May, in the year 1865, has been restrained his liberty and held in close custody as a prisoner in jail in that certain strong place of and belonging to the Government of the United States called Fort Monroe, within the said District of Virginia; and that Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton is now the Commander of said Fort Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in his custody.

That no ground of detention is alleged to the knowledge of your petitioner, or his said attorney in fact, unless it be a certain indictment presented against your petitioner, at the May term of the above entitled court, held in the year 1866, of which a copy is hereuntoannexed, marked A.

Your petitioner further shows that the said May term was adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the 4th day of June, in the year last aforesaid. That at said adjourned term your petitioner appeared by his counsel, and urged a trial at said adjourned term, offering to proceed without delay; but that the Government declined to proceed on said indictment. Your petitioner further shows that at the subsequent term of this Court, your petitioner appeared in like manner; but the Government did not bring on the trial.

Your petitioner further shows that his imprisonment aforesaid has greatly impaired his health, and that the continuance thereof through the ensuing summer would involve serious danger to his life, as your petitioner believes.

Your petitioner further says that ample sureties for his appearance to abide judgment on said indictment can be given, if your petitioner shall be admitted to bail.

Your petitioner further shows that his detention, imprisonment, and custody aforesaid, always have been and are exclusively under or by color of the authority of the United States, and that he has reason to apprehend that the Government may not proceed to the trial upon said indictment at the next ensuing term of said Court, which is to be held in Richmond on the first Monday of May, 1867.

Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue from the Honorable Court, to be directed to Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in custody, commanding him or them to have the body of your petitioner before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the first Monday of May, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or at such other time as in the said writ may be specified, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment and detention of your petitioner, and to do and abide such order as this Court may make in the premises.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By GEORGE SHEA, his Attorney in fact.

United States of America, District of Columbia, ss.:—George Shea, being duly sworn, says, that he is attorney in fact for the petitioner in the preceding petition named; that he is acquainted with the said petitioner, and saw him in close custody, as a prisoner, in Fort Monroe, in the month of March last; that he, this deponent, has a general knowledge of the facts in the above petition stated, and that he verily believes the said petition to be in all respects true. GEORGE SHEA.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1867, at Alexandria, Va.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN APRIL, 1867.

The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of April, 1867, involving a loss of $20,000 and upwards:—

April.	Place.	Description of Property	Loss.
1	Boston	Cotton and wood store houses	$80,000
1	Toledo	Livery stable and dwelling houses	25,000
2	Philadelphia	Woollen mills	100,000
2	Bath, N. Y.	Hotel	20 000
4	Burlington, Vt.	storehouses	20,000
4	N. Philadelphia, O.	Foundry	20,000
5	Eastport, Me.	Grocers, etc	25,000
5	Chicago	Stores (two fires)	20,000
6	Litchfield, Ill.	Stores	30,000
7	Lawrence, Mass.	Hat factory	40,000
9	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Twenty buildings	20.000
10	Columbus, Ohio	Buildings	30.000
10	Freeport, Me.	Buildings	20,000
10	Providence, R.I.	Dyewood mill	20,000
11	Cincinnati	Distillery, etc	300,000
12	Chicago	Book Establishment etc	230,000
12	St. Louis	Drug store	60 000
18	Terre Haute, Ind.	Stores	20,000
19	New York city	Camphene fruit factory	40.000
19	Erie Railroad	Express train	20,000
20	Savannah, Ga	Cotton warehouse	100,000
20	Buffalo, N. Y.	Elevator	250,000
20	New York city	Picture frame factory	20,000
20	Providence, R. I.	Union Oil Company (amount insured)	80,000
21	Savannah	Cotton, etc	100,000
21	Philadelphia	Paper mill at Manayunk	50,000
22	Petrole'm Cen., Pa.	Hotel, oil works, etc.	
23	San Francisco	Cosmopolitan Hotel	
23	Auburn, N. Y.	Method. Epis. church	75,000
23	Dedham, Mass	Woollen mill	30,000
24	Brenham, Texas	Stores	100,000
26	Indianapolis	Madison depot, chair factory, etc	20,000
28	La Crosse	Westcott House	20,000
28	Charleston, S. C.	Stores	70,000
29	Matteawan, N. J.	Stove factory	20,000
29	Rockland, Del.	Paper mill	300,000
29	Chicago	Cattle Fair Hotel	50,000
29	Crittenden, Ky.	Masonic Hall, etc	50,000
30	St. Louis	Saddlery store, etc	200,000

Total loss in April	$3,000 000
Total loss in March	2,960,000
" " February	4,405,000
" " January	4,043,000
Total since January 1, 1867	$14,408,000

LETTER FROM SENATOR CRESWELL

The following letter was received from ex-Senator Creswell, in response to an invitation to attend the meeting at Douglas Institute on Monday evening last:—

ELKTON, Cecil County, Md., April 30, 1867.—Messrs. John H. Butler, George A. Hackett, and Others—Gentlemen:—Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the presentation of the "Simpson" portrait to the widow of the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

It would have given me great pleasure to have joined in your tribute to the memory of the honored dead, had I received an earlier intimation of your purpose. No more becoming testimonial could have been chosen than the glowing canvas, which at once immortalizes the noble features of the hero champion of universal freedom, and successfully vindicates the patient skill of that long-suffering race whom he especially labored to serve.

Cherish his every word; review with tearful gratitude his burning orations; treasure in your memories his toilsome years of service; above all, practise invariably his precepts, modelling your lives upon the high standard which he established for himself; and as sure as justice pays her debts, the near future will bring from all the world a universal recognition of the merits and the rights of the colored men of America.

Wishing you all happiness and prosperity, I am truly yours, JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

A FENIAN RIOT THREATENED IN CHICAGO—GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS — AN ARMED MOB PARADING THE STREETS, ETC.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The trouble caused by the attempted inauguration of the eight-hour system by the laboring men of this city is on the increase. The malcontents have received large additions to their members. Nearly all of the laboring classes have joined the movement.

To-day bands of men armed with clubs have paraded the streets of those sections where the manufacturing establishments exist, and wherever labor is active, notifying employers to employ no men but on the eight-hour plan, and threatening workingmen with violence in case they should persist in performing the full amount of work.

Meetings have been held of laboring men in various parts of the city, at which it has been unanimously resolved to work only eight hours per day. In some cases, willingness has been shown to submit to a reduction of wages for the present. The employers stand firmly, warning the discontented, and offering protection to the workmen. The latter, however, have in most cases thrown up the r work.

This morning a mob of two hundred closed all places of labor in Bridgeport. The mob was finally dispersed by a police detachment, by whom nine of the ringleaders were arrested.

The authorities are making every exertion to quell any disturbances that may occur. The entire force of the city has been specially detailed, and one hundred and sixty special policemen have been sworn in.

The Dearborn Light Artillery holds itself ready to proceed to any quarter at a moment's notice. Owing to the great activity and determination of the police, no serious disturbances have occurred to-day.

The lumber yard, mills, and workshops generally throughout the city are closed, and labor mostly suspended. It is feared that to-morrow will witness an outbreak of the spirit of lawlessness and riot.—*N. Y. World.*

Failure of a Stock Operator in Boston—Arrest of the Principal.

BOSTON, May 3.—A smart earthquake in financial circles disturbed the equilibrium of operators in State street and its vicinity to-day, occasioned by the failure of one of the most extensive manipulators in Franklin, Humboldt, Hancock, Huron, Copper Falls, Hecla, etc., in this city, and Corydon in New York. At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. John Leighton was arrested on a process sued out by New York parties, and conveyed to comfortable quarters, where he will be confined, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New York.

His failure is moderately estimated at a million of dollars, one house having a claim against him of near $880,000, while his assets are inconsiderable. He was well known as one of the most dashing outside operators in the financial arena of the Hub. He was afraid of nothing, and had the nerve and confidence of a lion, as he was among the bears and bulls. His failure is now the only theme of remark in the streets and at all public places of resort, and at present it is impossible to estimate how serious the disaster may be in quarters where his tracks are not covered up.

Arrest of a Boy Accused of Five Murders.

A boy named Fitzgerald, seventeen years old, has been arrested in Lexington, Miss., charged with five murders. The Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser*, speaking of his arrest, says:—

"The premises of his father were surrounded, and in a short time he was discovered emerging from an open field, endeavoring to reach the woods, some distance off. He was hotly chased, and was captured after having been struck by a pistol ball from one of the pursuing party, which made a slight flesh wound in his face and brought him to the ground. He was carried to Noxubee county, the scene of his last crime. It seems young Fitzgerald killed a negro in De Soto county, in this State, a white man in Tennessee, a freedman on his father's premises since the surrender, and assassinated Mr. John W. Shilcutt on the 26th of February last, at the residence of Colonel Richard Cooper, in this county. His crimes culminated in the murder of Mr. Nunn, of Summerville, on the 12th, and his capture on the 18th."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, May 4, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107⅞@107¾, a slight advance; and June 7·30s at 105⅝, no change; 107¼ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 106 for August 7·30s; and 99 for 10-40s.

City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101½, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 96⅛, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52, no change; Minehill at 57, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 56½, no change. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Pennsylvania; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19½ @20; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 13 for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32½@33; 254 was bid for North America; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36½, a decline of ½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 53¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅛; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136⅜; 1 P. M., 136⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....s10. 52 | 100 sh Read R.....s10. 52

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, Jy. cp. c.	107⅝	$1000 Susq Bds. b5wn.	65
$3500 do.	107⅝	$520 do. scrip.	65
$800 U S 7-30's. Je.	105⅝	$2000 C & A 6s, '89	94
$4000 City 6s, munic.	101⅜	$5000 do.	ls. 94
$4000 do. mun.	101⅜	$1000 Lit Sch R Bds.	32
$400 do. New.	101⅜	$250 N Pa 7p c sc.	90
$100 do. New.	101⅜	25 sh Sch Nav Pf.	30¼
$200 do. New.	101⅜	100 sh Reading.	b30. 52
$1000 do. New.	ls. 101⅜	200 do	ls. c. 52
$1000 Wyo'g V Bds. c.	85	100 sh 13th & 15th.	b30. 20

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅜ @110½; do. 1862, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1864, 105½@105⅝; do., 1865, 105⅛@106⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107½; do 5s, 10-40s, 99@99½; do. 7·30s, August, 106 @106¼; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@ 105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119 @119½; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 113⅞@113⅝; do., Aug., 1865, 112¼@112⅜; do., September, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; October, 1865 111⅛@ 111⅜. Gold, 136⅛@136⅜. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 4.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much activity. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 600@700 barrels, including superfine at $9@10; extras at $10@11·50; Northwestern extra family at $13@14·50 Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@13; California at $16·50@17; and St. Louis at $17@17·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6 62½. Corn Meal is unchanged.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and prime lots meet with a fair demand, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 600 bushels prime red at $3 25; California at $3·05; 500 bushels No. 2 spring at $2·75. Rye ranges from $1·65 to $1 70 for Western Pennsylvania and Canada. Corn is less active, but the advance noted yesterday is well maintained. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1·22@1·23, in store and from the cars, and 5000 bushels white, with elevator, on secret terms. Oats are in good demand, and held firmly. Sales 7000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 79@80c, chiefly at 80c. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 4—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 42; Illinois Railroad shares, 76⅔; United States Five-twenties, 71⅓.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—Noon.—Cotton is quiet at 11⅛d. for uplands and 11⅜d. for Orleans. The sales will probably be 10,000 bales.

Corn has declined to 44s.

Provisions Market firm.

Fine Rosin advanced to 16s.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—Noon.—Pig Iron has declined to 52s. Other alkalites are unaltered.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Report of 2 O'Clock, P. M.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91¼; Erie Railroad, 42; Illinois Central, 75⅔; United States Five-twenties, 71⅔. Other markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—2 P. M.—Cotton closes firm; sales 15,000 bales; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—The steamer Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

Naval Disaster at Barnegat.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ABSECOM, N. J., May 4.—The schooner Amelia Faulkenburg, Captain George Brown, was run into above Barnegat yesterday morning, May 3, about 4 o'clock, when at sea. She was loaded with wood, bound for New York. The captain and two of the men are missing. The rest of the crew were taken off by Captain Booy, of the schooner J. & C. Merrill.

Failures in Havana.

HAVANA, April 27.—Financial affairs look gloomy. Four or five failures have recently occurred, chiefly among planters, one of whom is down for $2,500,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Stocks inactive. Chicago and Rock Island, 91¾; Reading, 104; Canton, 44¾; Erie, 44½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Michigan Central, 108¾; Michigan Southern, 99; New York Central, 57⅝; Illinois Central, 113½; Virginia 6s, 64; Hudson River, 58¾; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107⅜; do. of 1864, 105¼, do. of 1865, 106⅝; do. new issue, 107⅜; Ten-forties, 99¼; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105⅜; Sterling, 9⅝; sight, 10½; Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 136⅛.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Sugar Market is active, and very firm at 7rs. for No. 12. Exchange on London, 13¾@14 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, nominal; and on New York, 28 ₱ cent. discount.

THE TRAGEDY AT BAKERSVILLE.

Further Particulars.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ABSECOM, May 3.—This morning the peaceful community of Bakersville, about six miles from this place, was startled by the discovery of a murder almost as great as the Dearing family murder. Mr. James Yeates this morning attempted the murder of his grandchild, a little girl eight years of age. The following are the particulars this morning at 8 o'clock:—He went to his son's house twice, and went away. He came back the third time, the little girl being busy sewing carpet rags for her mother, when he asked her if she was going to take a walk with him this forenoon. She replied "No," but she would this afternoon; whereupon he caught her and struck her first on the side of the head and then on the other; the first blow with the edge of a hatchet, the second with the top of it. Her mother was in the yard, and her brothers and sister playing in the room with her at the time. He then went home, took a razor, and went up stairs, and on his wife following him he pushed her back. He went to his room and fixed a gallows, and getting on a box, first cut his throat, almost severing the windpipe, and then kicked the box from under himself. His wife giving the alarm, some of the neighbors went to her assistance, but found him dead. It was all done in a very few minutes. It is supposed he had become insane, and on determining to kill himself, also thought of the child, for she was a great favorite of his; he has often been heard to say when he died he wanted her to die also. It seems he has thought of it some days. Yesterday he took the little girl out on a pond of water near by, in a small boat, three different times. It is supposed he wanted to kill her there, but his heart failed him. The child is the daughter of Captain Washington Yeates.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Pierce and Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE CROZIER HOMICIDE.

Mr. Dwight made a motion to the court to sentence Oscar J. Crozier, convicted on the 1st instant of the murder of Annie Minton. Mr. Bull, on the part of Crozier, made an appeal to the court, asking them to be lenient with him, mentioning his service to his country as a soldier in the time of her peril as entitling him to mercy. Mr. Chipman also appealed to the court for leniency.

Judge Brewster then sentenced him to an imprisonment, separate and solitary, in the Eastern Penitentiary, for a term of ten years.

THE WINNEMORE HOMICIDE.

The Court-room was densely crowded this morning to hear the minute details of the trial of George W. Winnemore, who is charged with killing Dorcas Magliton, on the 25th of April last. This will be, without doubt, the most interesting, as it is the most important, trial of the term.

THE PRISONER

Winnemore, when being brought up in the van this morning, had an epileptic fit, and when brought into the court-room was deadly pale. He sat in the corner of the dock, with his hand to his face, and had the appearance of one who felt considerable compunctions of conscience at something.

Ten jurymen were secured out of the regular panel yesterday, and a special panel of fifty was ordered, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, when only one additional juror was obtained. Another special venire of twenty-five was ordered, returnable at half-past 3 this afternoon, in order to obtain the remaining juror. The Court adjourned until then.

The following are the jurors, with their occupation and business, thus far obtained:—

Joseph Preston, storekeeper, No. 5000 Westminister avenue; John Crowsor, salesman, Sharpnack street, Twenty-fourth Ward; George P. Wright, merchant, No. 1516 Ridge avenue; Gideon Baker, car-builder; Hamilton street, Fifteenth Ward; William Windle, superintendent, No. 1413 Reed street; W. Weiss, carpenter, Byberry pike, Twenty-third Ward; Isaac Walker, Shoemaker, No. 1602 Pettit street; George Hawkins, printer, No. 129 Mary street; James Alberison, daguerreotypist, No. 220 Richmond street; Cornelius Sheridan, slater, No. 1303 Caldwell street; Peter Coyle, blacksmith, Fennemore street, Fifteenth Ward; Simon Colton, grocer, No. 1417 Locust street.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARES present a beautiful and animated appearance every bright and sunny day. The grass of beautiful green, and the bushy tops of the trees, which have just commenced to don their summer garb, make the parks enticing places of retreat in the midst of blocks solidly built, and presenting an almost unvarying monotony of colour, size, and external appearance. The advent of May, notwithstanding it came surlily, brings with it the return of sweet songsters, whose thrilling notes of freedom bear strong contrast with the hum of busy voices, and rattling noises in the streets. Who does not like to retreat to them? Aldermanic individuals, who have sat in cushioned seats all day, are content to crowd, toad-like, on mushroom stools. Our citizens delight to walk through these forest epitomes. And the children, with great glee and laughing voices, play around the fountains, or about the walks. All hail to these pleasant resorts; would that we had more of them.

THE CASE OF GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS—THE WARRANT FOR HIS EXECUTION IS READ TO HIM IN HIS CELL.—At 12 o'clock to-day, Sheriff Henry C. Howell proceeded to the County Prison, for the purpose of reading to Gottleib Williams the warrant for his execution on the 4th of June next, which was signed by Governor Geary a day or two since. The Sheriff was accompanied on the occasion by Mr. Enoch Taylor, his Chief Deputy; J. E. Salter

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How a War in Europe Would Concern Us.

From the Nation.

A dissolute King of Holland is persuaded by an extravagant French mistress to offer a triangle of territory as large as a New York county for sale to the Emperor Napoleon for a round sum in cash. Mr. Von Bismark, a sturdy, resolute, big-brained, clear-headed German, who, by giving practical expression to the long-time vain dream of a United Fatherland, has laid the whole German nation spell-bound at the feet of King William of Prussia, protests against the sale. Forthwith the "promises to pay" of the United States of North America fall five per cent. in value in the great money centres of Europe, gold rises in New York ten per cent. in a fortnight—thirteen per cent. higher than it stood on May 11, 1865. Wall street is in a fever, specie payments seem put off again *ad infinitum*, and the real value of every paper dollar in the United States is diminished by seven cents. Why is it?

There is a law of social science, commonly called the law of the solidarity of nations, to this effect: the loss of one people is the loss of all peoples; the gain of one nation is the gain of all nations; no nation can benefit at the expense of another without ultimate loss to correspond; no people can lose heavily without all other peoples combining to repair its loss. This law is so totally opposed to all ordinary notions about the character of peoples and individuals, and its action is at times so difficult to trace, that it is generally the last law that the student of social science is willing to subscribe to; indeed, some never subscribe to it at all. But it is, nevertheless, truly a law.

When the people of the United States went to war among themselves and prevented the export of cotton, English ships and warehouses and manufactories and manufacturers' depots at all ends of the world were so full of cotton and cotton goods that but for our war half Lancashire, and London too, would have been bankrupt. The outbreak of our war doubled the value of every pound of cotton and every yard of cloth; and good, wise Cobden could rise in his seat in the House of Commons and deprecatingly remark that "Lancashire spinners could scarcely be blamed for wanting the war continued, as it had put £80,000,000 sterling in their pockets." That does not seem like an illustration of the law of solidarity. But mark what follows. First, the Lancashire famine, with 300,000 dependants upon public charity; next, the question what to do with this sudden accession of wealth. The result was the wildest speculation, fabulous investments in all corners of the world, especially in cotton culture, 1200 new companies with limited liability formed in one year, two or three years of financial rioting, and a few weeks of panic last spring, staggering all England with a blow from which she has not yet recovered.

When the people of the United States went to war among themselves, England was sending 50 or 60 millions of dollars a year to East India for cotton. When the Southern ports were blockaded, England had to send 100 and 120 millions of dollars a year to the East Indies for so much more cotton. Then the people of India rolled in wealth; the Parsee merchants bound their carriage wheels with silver tires, and buried jar after jar filled with Mexican silver dollars and American double eagles, and prayed that peace might never come to the Yankee fools. That does not look like an illustration of the law of solidarity; perhaps not. But the law is true, nevertheless. For the fields that raised all the cotton and brought this wondrous wealth had formerly borne rice, and then food was cheap. Now food was daily growing dearer, until a sudden drouth struck famine into the whole kingdoms, just when England no longer wanted all the cotton; and then, by the side of the cotton bales and the buried coin jars there fell 300,000 poor starved wretches, and lay unburied.

When the people of the United States went to war among themselves, they naturally destroyed much property. We have more than once shown that they did destroy much more than they made, and became thereby much poorer. The last year's census of twenty-one States, of which we have the figures, show the taxable property in those States to have diminished during the war from 7200 millions in gold valuation to 6700 millions in currency valuation, a diminution of at least 2000 millions of dollars in gold. As fast as we destroyed, the peoples of Europe were glad to sell us at a profit whatever they could furnish to replace the loss, and waxed rich and richer thereby, and hoped the war would never cease. But when pay-day came we were, as is apt to be the case with extravagant people, altogether unready, and the people in Europe to whom we owed said, You need not pay us now; we will give you twenty years' time, and perhaps we shall not want the money even then; you can pay us interest meanwhile. In this way those in Europe who had profited by our troubles really lent us their property for an indefinite time to repair our losses by the war, and took from us our "promises to pay."

This is the way in which our promises to pay come to be bought and sold at the European exchanges, and the fact that their price and the price of gold in Wall street are affected by the quarrels of European princes, is only another illustration of the same law of the solidarity of nations. It may prove a question of no little importance to us in what way a war between France and Prussia would affect our finances.

The first effect of war in all countries is to impel governments and individuals to possess themselves as much as possible of the *nervus rerum*—ready cash. The United States are one of the great sources of supply. Can we be forced to part with our specie? Of course, if our merchants were indebted to merchants in Europe, and the European merchants not indebted to us, there is no doubt we should have to send specie in payment of our debts. But an extensive enquiry among importing merchants convinces us that the amount of due or nearly due indebtedness to Europe is at this moment unusually light, a very large portion of the heavy importations of this spring consisting of consignments remaining unsold, and the balance being already paid for. We are not, therefore, likely to witness an important drain of specie in settlement of commercial indebtedness.

The only other means of drawing specie from us is the return of our bonds. Without entering now upon a discussion of the question how far a war in Europe will ultimately increase the demand for our securities, we see that the first effect of the fear of war is to cause large amounts of them to be sent from the continent to England for sale against gold. It is self-evident that as long as our bonds can be sold in England or any other part of Europe for a better price in gold than they will bring by being shipped here, they will be sold in Europe. The price in gold that bonds will bring in this market depends upon their currency price here and upon the premium on gold. A war in Europe does not in itself present any contingencies likely to affect the currency price of our bonds, and we may, therefore, safely say that the price which our bonds sent here from Europe will bring in gold depends exclusively upon the currency premium in gold. The present premium upon gold is based entirely upon the stock of gold now in the country. Any diminution or prospect of diminution in this stock would immediately advance the price in proportion—and so well is this understood by all Wall street, that the price is now, and has been for ten days past, regulated entirely by the London price of our bonds, and has been held at a point at which bonds cannot be imported from Europe at a profit, or, in other words, at a point at which there is no probability of the stock being reduced by heavy shipments.

Last year the pressure of public and private opinion upon the Secretary of the Treasury forced him, against his own better judgment, it is believed, to sell large amounts of gold, and thus depress the price. It is notorious that during the whole of last year's panic in Europe it was, in consequence of the low price of gold, a highly profitable operation to bring bonds here for sale and ship the coin against them. To such a point was this carried that we actually sent more gold over than Europe required, so that a large part of it was sent back in September and October, in payment of the very bonds returned in May and June. The utter folly of this course is too well understood now to permit its repetition to be for one moment thought of. Nothing is, therefore, likely to be done by the Government this time to make it a safe and profitable operation for foreign nations to drain us of our coin, and defer again for an unlimited period our return to specie payments. It seems, then; not unreasonable to assume that, in case of actual war, or of continued fear of war, the price of gold here will continue to rule at or near a point at which our bonds cannot be imported from Europe at a profit.

But, apart from any security thus afforded us against the return of our bonds by the advance in gold, we believe that after the first panic our bonds will not only not suffer a very material or permanent decline, but that, on the contrary, the fact of our being comparatively uninfluenced by the war itself will cause our securities to be sought after in preference to those of any European Government.

We furthermore believe that in case of a war between two such powerful nations as France and Germany, which would, financially and commercially, involve almost every nation of Europe, we should see a repetition of our experience of war in its influence on one financial movement. During the first year of our war the people of the United States withdrew from banks and hoarded over eighty millions of gold, in addition to the sums already in circulation before the war began. If this experience should repeat itself among the less well-informed peoples of Europe, no bank in Europe would be able to stand the drain.

We might then see the banks of England and France undergo the same fate as our banks in 1861, and, after a period of financial disturbance, see their specie come here for safe-keeping, as ours went to Europe in 1862 and 1863. We might then see ourselves reaping the same harvest on sea and land that the European peoples reaped during our war, and praying that their wars might never end. But remembering the great law of the solidarity of nations, let us rather hope that, by the wisdom of rulers and the patience of the people, peace may yet be preserved, as we have no doubt it will be, in spite of the threatening aspect of things; and that many years may pass before that great messenger of peace, the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, be again perverted to purposes of strife and suffering.

Journalism in its Relation to Political Parties.

From the Tribune.

What is the proper attitude of a public journal towards the rival parties which must divide every free country? Should it regard them with equal favor or equal indifference? Should it, on the contrary, "deem this side always right, and that stark naught?" Or should it sustain that one which it deems generally right, yet hold itself free to expose the errors, reprove the shortcomings, and condemn the misdeeds, of those who shall from time to time seek to pervert that party's flag into a cloak for their own greed, or a sail wherewith to waft themselves to undeserved power and eminence?

We did, in years long past, conduct a journal which aimed to treat the public questions of the day in such manner as to give offense to neither party; and experience convinced us that the position of a neutral in politics is irksome, unnatural, fettered. It does not permit him to say what he often feels should be said and heard. The proper attitude of a journalist, like that of any other citizen, is that which allows him most freedom to act as his convictions may dictate; and that is precisely the attitude we hold in conducting the *Tribune*. We act with that party which we deem right in the main, because we thus give effect to our personal convictions. And one of our most imperative duties to that party, as well as to the country, constrains us to expose and resist any wrong which is sought to be perpetrated under its shield, by the abuse of its influence and good name.

The New York *Times*, upholding what it sets forth as the independence of the press, says:—

"The fact that a newspaper advocates the principles and measures of a political party is held to give the leaders of that party a right to dictate its action, and to punish any recusance on its part with the party displeasure. Leading journals too often lend themselves to this unworthy and degrading policy. The *Tribune*, for example, either from impulse or fancied interest, is very fond of 'reading out of the party,' and turning over to the uncovenanted mercies of mere outsiders, any rival which hesitates to echo the principles and espouse the policy dictated to it by party leaders and conventions."

—The requirement which the *Times* thus caricatures in order to defy is simply that a journal shall be honest—shall not profess one thing in order the more effectually to do the exact opposite. The *Times*, for example, did formerly coincide with the Republican party. It now sees fit to favor that party's adversaries, as it has a perfect right to do. What it has *no* right to do is to use its position and prestige as a Republican journal to injure the great party it has fully resolved to desert and (if possible) destroy; and it is precisely this that we complain of.

In the political canvass of 1866, the influence of the *Times* was given to the anti-Republican combination which was formed at Philadelphia in July. Even after it professed to accept and support the Republican nominees in our State, it slurred them on every opportunity, sneered at what it charged was their purpose to win the votes of the Fenians, supported the candidate for Congress of the Hoffman Democracy in the district last represented by its editor, and did more to swell Hoffman's vote in the city and State than if it had squarely supported him. Yet the editor, on resuming his seat in Congress thereafter, claimed nevertheless admission to the Republican caucuses, precisely as though he had not been roving all summer with Doolittle, Dixon, and Cowan.

There is a difference of opinion among the Republicans as to reconstruction. We concur with that portion (in our judgment a great majority) of the party which, while insisting on full justice to the freedmen and security against Rebel domination, is yet anxious for an early and general amnesty for Rebels, and for the prompt restoration of the States disorganized by treason to self government and representation in Congress. The *Times* would seem also to sympathize with this view. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is also an eminent champion of the milder policy, and is now traversing the South in its behalf. If the *Times* were in any sense Republican, it would naturally regard the Senator's canvass with decided favor. Yet it pecks at him, day after day, in such paragraphs as the following:—

"Senator Wilson's Southern tour seems to be a case of great cry and little wool. The flock surrounds him, but there is no shearing done, and he is likely to come back empty-handed. The blacks listen to him, but wonder what all the pother is about. The whites let him alone, and have not paid him the compliment of getting angry at anything he has said. He has rated them to his heart's content, and they hear him with civility, if not with respect; and then Mr. Wilson packs up his stock of platitudes and diatribes, and takes himself off unnoticed to the next town. It seems rather dull sort of work. It is not, we may be sure, exactly what the Senator bargained for. If there had been a disturbance anywhere, what a theme it would have supplied him with—what a martyr he would have returned! As it is, he comes back in the position of one who thought to move the universe, and finds that he has not made so much stir as a gadfly in summer. The Southern people soon found out that it was not an earthquake or a whirlwind which had come among them, but only a reed shaken by the wind. And we say that this is very discouraging for poor Mr. Wilson, and we hope he will bear up bravely under his adversities."

—We submit to all candid, intelligent minds that such flings have their impulse in an implacable hostility to the cause and party which Mr. Wilson represents at the South in an immovable purpose to see that cause discredited, that party overthrown. Hence we are impelled to notice the *Times*' gyrations, because we deem it important that their *animus* should be exposed, and their malign influence restricted. That such things should be said is of no consequence; that they should be read and quoted as from a Republican journal, is what gives them their sting. So with the *Commercial Advertiser*, which is constantly quoted by the Copperhead press to show that the Republicans are at loggerheads, and to set forth the hard things they say of each other—nay, its assaults are paraded as Republican confessions!—when its editor is a member of the Manhattan Club, and did his very worst to elect Hoffman Governor last fall. Yet, when we feel impelled to tear off the masks of those who are dealing the Republican party these deadly stabs, there are creatures in charge of Republican journals whom, out of respect to the animal kingdom, we will not call asses, who assume to rebuke our readiness to engage in *personal* controversy, and gravely inform us that the public cares nothing for the loves and hates, the rivalries and antipathies, of editors! Can this be *all* stupidity?

The Political Future.

From the Times.

The political history of the past two years has been little more than a record of the triumphs of what was originally the Abolition party, and which has since become the ultra, absolutist element in the Republican party. This element has driven that party from the constitutional position which it held down to 1864, and from one point to another, each more "advanced" and extreme than its predecessor, ever since that time.

Where this movement is to stop, or whether it is to stop at all, is matter of conjecture. If it does stop, it will be from compulsion and not from choice. Every victory thus far has proved to be only the precursor of new demands; and this is quite as true now as it was a year ago. They have secured universal suffrage for the blacks of the Southern States, with the exclusion from the ballot-box of a large portion of the whites; they have abrogated wholly the supremacy of law as administered by the civil tribunals, and have subjected the South to military control; and they have succeeded in giving Congress absolute authority in the National Government. For all this thus far they have had the general acquiescence and support of the people.

It becomes a matter of considerable importance to watch carefully all indications as to what this restless, insatiate, and potent element of the dominant party proposes to do next. What they *propose* to-day may be *law* to-morrow. Judging from the past, it is very likely to be so. We published yesterday a letter from Senator Sumner and an article from the *Anti-Slavery Standard* which will be read with interest in this connection.

Mr. Sumner's leading object in his letter is to insist upon subjecting suffrage in all the States North and South to the regulation of Congress. He demands that the States shall no longer be left free to define the qualifications of voters within their limits, but that this shall be done by Congress. And he frankly avows that the specific object of this fundamental change in the practice of the Government, is to secure the negro vote in all the States for the Republican party. "There are Northern States," he says, "where the votes of the negroes can make the good cause safe beyond question;" and he is therefore in favor of giving the negrees the right to vote in every State, without consulting the Constitution, laws, or will of the people thereof. The fact that the Constitution of the United States recognizes, in express and explicit language, the right of each State to regulate the suffrage, and to prescribe the conditions of its exercise within its limits, is passed over by Mr. Sumner as utterly unworthy of notice. He condescends not to forget "the hesitations" which have been experienced on the subject, but this is all.

If Mr. Sumner and his friends can make it so, this is to be henceforward a plank in the platform of the Republican party. Thus far it has not been enforced as a doctrine absolutely essential to political salvation; but we cannot rely on the indefinite indulgence of this gracious and gratuitous toleration. Those Republicans who hesitate to assert and uphold the absolute authority of Congress to control the suffrage in every State, will very soon come to be denounced as the confederates of Copperheads and Rebels.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, which has been for some time past the fruitful source of inspiration for the "advanced" wing of the Republican party, is still more sweeping, though not more peremptory, than Mr. Sumner in its demands. It opens by branding the Republican majority in the Fortieth Congress as treacherous and cowardly. It shirked the impeachment of the President, which, with more candor than wisdom, it declares to have been the object for which it was convened. It pronounces the adjournment to July a contemptible trick. It denounces the Republican Congressmen as venal and corrupt—charging them with having sold themselves for office in the most scandalous and disgraceful manner. It names individual members whom it holds subject to this serious charge, among them Bingham, Blaine, and Banks, while its denunciation of individual Senators is even more direct and emphatic.

After this cheerful opening of its vials of wrath, the *Standard* reads a solemn warning to those Republicans who seek to emancipate the party from the domination of this ultra-radical element. It graciously informs them that the only reason why the Republican party has been suffered to exist hitherto, is the fact that the radicals found it the "most available instrument for doing their work;" and it warns them that whenever that party ceases thus to do the work of the radicals, it will be abandoned and destroyed.

These pleasant intimations are followed by an invitation to the Democratic party to come near enough to allow the radicals and the negroes to reinstate it in power. That such an alliance is by no means impossible, would seem evident from the action of the two parties in the last Congress. The ultra radicals and Democrats coalesced more than once during that Congress, and the radicals secured more than one of their most signal victories by the help of Democratic votes. Thus the Democrats and Stevens men voted down the proposed qualifications, and secured universal suffrage for the negroes of the District of Columbia. And the same coalition at a later day secured the partial distranchisement of the whites in the South, while it gave the ballot to the Southern negroes without qualification or distinction of any kind.

What has been, may be. Meantime, all we have to do just now is to watch the current of events.

Is the South Under a Military Despotism?

From the Herald.

There is much misapprehension as to the status of the South at present under the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the military police required to carry out these acts. We hear a great deal, particularly from the violent unreconstructed Rebels of the South and their confrères, the Copperhead-Democrats of the North, about military despotism, martial law, tyranny, and so forth. In some cases the condition of the South and the facts with regard to the action of the General Government are wilfully misrepresented, from bad feeling or for political objects. But it is evident that many of the truly loyal people do not properly understand the nature of the temporary military police under which the South is placed. Even some of the military commanders over the districts into which the South is divided, have misunderstood the status of that section of the country, and their duties in executing the laws of Congress.

Now, the South is not under martial law. When the Rebellion was subdued and the war ended martial law ceased, and anything done now by the Federal officers savoring of military despotism is a mistake, and contrary both to the constitutional rights of the people and the laws of Congress. The Southern States, though their loyal governments were overthrown by the Rebellion, and their political relations with the loyal States of the North suspended for the time, are still in the Union, and the broad shield of the Constitution still protects the people. The whole action of the Federal Government, from the beginning of the war up to the present time, has been based upon this fact, notwithstanding the opinions and declarations of a few extreme radicals in Congress.

The object of the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the military police appointed under them is only to enable the States lately in rebellion to resume their functions of local government, and to restore them to full political communion with the rest of the States. President Johnson attempted to accomplish this in his own way and without consulting Congress; but his plan was deemed imperfect, unsafe, and not tending to secure loyalty and peace in the future. Congress set that aside, as it had a right to do, and adopted a plan of its own. And here the question arises, By what right or under what constitutional power did Congress act in passing the Reconstruction acts, and in establishing a military police to see that these acts be carried out? It is found in the Constitution, which says "the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government." When the Rebellion was put down there was no government in the Southern States which the United States could recognize.

There was an assumed foreign government, which necessarily fell with the Rebellion under which it was created. It was the duty of Congress, then, to see that a government should be established, and one republican in form. Congress, therefore, had the undoubted right to prescribe the mode in which this should be done, with all the details and machinery for that purpose. This is a power derived from the Constitution, and there is no despotism in exercising it. The Federal Government might, perhaps, have gone further under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the gigantic Rebellion—might, perhaps, under the war power, or under an assumed law of necessity, have paid less regard to the claims of constitutional protection; but happily it has not. The Reconstruction acts are but enabling laws to help the disorganized rebellious States to establish loyal republican governments, and to resume their privileges in the Union, and nothing more.

The Constitution also requires the United States to protect the several States against domestic violence. It is true this is to be on the application of the Legislature or of the Executive. But where there is no Legislature or Executive, or none that the United States could recognize, as in the case of the South when the Rebellion was subdued, what should be done? Is it not clearly the duty of Congress to protect the States and citizens from domestic violence under such circumstances? The Government could not wait for an application from a Legislature or an Executive, when there was none in existence which it could recognize. That would simply be permitting anarchy to reign. It would be no government at all.

The Reconstruction acts, then, in dividing the South into military districts and establishing a military police, have not created a despotism, nor were they so intended. They are merely provisional, and, as we said, only to protect the South and to enable that section to be restored. The generals commanding in these districts may make mistakes and exceed their legitimate powers. General Schofield did, no doubt, in his action against the press of Richmond. The Constitution says Congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The utmost latitude should be allowed in the discussion of all subjects in the South as well as at the North, so long as the press does not incite insurrection or a disturbance of the peace. General Sickles, too, went beyond his legitimate duty in compelling some of the Charleston people to carry the flag in their procession. Carrying the flag or not carrying it was a matter of taste, and had nothing to do with preserving the peace, or seeing that the laws of Congress were executed. Every loyal citizen might regret to see the bad feeling and bad taste of that portion of the Charleston people who did not carry in procession the glorious old flag; but our generals were not sent to the South to be Gesslers, or to interfere in any such small and harmless matters. On the other hand, General Pope acted right in the course he pursued towards Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, because the question was one concerning the administration of the laws and the principles involved in the Reconstruction acts. The military are not in the South to take away or obstruct the constitutional rights of the people. They are there only to preserve the peace, and to see that the Reconstruction acts of Congress be not impeded in their operation. There is no despotism intended in these acts, and we advise both the officers in command in the South and the people not to look at them in any other light.

Bastiat and Mr. Carey.

From the World.

We publish the reply of Mr. Henry C. Carey to some remarks of ours, founded on his apparent inspiration or indorsement of the charge that Frederic Bastiat, the distinguished French political economist, had "seized, diluted, and passed off as his own" ideas original with Mr. Carey, namely, the ideas, or "all that is good in the '*Harmonies Economiques*.'"

Mr. Carey, in his past discussions, seems not to have met with that uniform courtesy which his own should have bred in an antagonist; at least, we know no other reason for his supposing it necessary to urge upon us the publication of his reply to our questions. Less would not be justice; but, indeed, our columns stand open for much more information than Mr. Carey has yet vouchsafed, if his future, like his past and present desires, shall be "in reference to any and every question in the discussion of which I have been engaged, that opportunity should be afforded to the reader for examining it on every side, and for being enabled thus to arrive at correct conclusions." Singular to relate, we have never been able to obtain from the *Tribune*, Mr. Carey's chief disciple, this very justice; but Mr. Greeley is so apt to decline a controversy *à la mort*, that the matter is of small consequence. If of two antagonists one will not "stand up to the scratch" after the first exchange of blows, there might as well be no controversy. No issue is determined, nor is the public in any manner enlightened. But Mr. Carey's courtesy, we feel assured, is not more perfect than his readiness to contest any issue till the truth is reached.

Mr. Carey denies any other connection with the article in the *Press* than the obvious one which we had presumed to found our broader suspicions upon, viz., the loan of the Magyar translation of his "Social Science" to the literary editor of the *Press*.

He therefore declines to request the withdrawal of the offensive stigma which the *Press* has attempted to fix upon the fame of Bastiat, and indeed seems to justify himself in wearing the chaplet of slanders upon the dead with which the admiration of his friend has thought it fitting to deck him.

For it is here to be observed that—since no discoverer of a new truth desires its monopoly, but seeks above all things to, diffuse it—a statement that Bastiat in any of his writings had been at all indebted to Mr. Carey for facts or reasonings which, as a journalist or a bookwriter, he had reproduced in other and various forms, and done his utmost to develop and spread to all his readers, is a very different thing from the charge which Mr. Carey refuses to ask his friend and lauder to withdraw—the charge, namely, of having "seized, diluted, and passed off as his own" Mr. Carey's ideas. It is praise in this shape, praise couched in the form of a calumny upon one of the simplest and truest hearts, and one of the noblest intellects of our time—now, alas! unable to defend himself—that Mr. Carey refuses to disclaim, consents to accept.

It is this issue, then, that is to be tried, and now we have to ask Mr. Carey to afford "opportunity to the reader for examining it on every side." It does not suffice for him to tell us what Ferrara concludes, nor what his own impressions are concerning what it is that unnamed German writers have proved. Their arguments will be estimated at their proper worth by an intelligent public, if Mr. Carey should think fit to produce them to its inspection; but neither they nor we can assume to have examined on every side" this question which our first article raised until Mr. Carey first specifies precisely those doctrines of his for which he claims originality and priority of publication, and upon which he charges that Bastiat practised theft, dilution, and emission with false pretenses.

[If Mr. Carey imagines himself to have been the author of "all that is good" in Basiat's greatest work, "before the adroit Frenchman seized, diluted, and passed them off as his own," it is worth while to prove the contrary.]

Entire candor also, and the desire which Mr. Carey expresses to "afford opportunity to the reader for examining the question on every side," will require that the correspondence between himself and the literary executors of Bastiat should be exhibited, including the "whole reply," to which he makes an allusion conveying another insinuation against Bastiat's integrity, or "*sa parfaite loyauté*."

We repeat that the *Lettre au Journal des Economistes* is an abundant refutation of the charge of plagiarism. Its magnanimity alone should be proof, to kindred natures, that plagiarism was impossible to that illustrious genius whose short five years' labor teemed with works which will never die till commerce is enfranchised, and all human energies which abridge no other's liberty are free. We repeat, likewise, that the fundamental ideas of the *Harmonies Economiques* were conceived and expressed by Bastiat before Mr. Carey published his first treatise; we add that the logical inter-dependence between every part of the social and political science of Bastiat is close and perfect, but the doctrines which Mr Carey holds in common with him are utterly at logical variance with the doctrines peculiar to Mr. Carey, and of which he among all political economists of high rank now alone enjoys the advocacy, so that a suitable examination will how that, even though Mr. Carey originated the former, whilst Bastiat breathed into the children of his brain the breath of life, and made them living truths, they have dropped from Mr. Carey a sterile, lifeless progeny.

—At Hildburghausen Herr Dingeistedt, Jordan Seeger, and others are busy upon a new translation of Shakespeares Plays and Sonnets into German, in ten volumes, of which the first has just appeared.

—A new Erckmann-Chatram novel has just been published at Paris. It is an episode of the last days of the Empire, a favorite period with the writers in question, and is entitled 'Le Blocus."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Jefferson street, from Randolph to Lawrence streets, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front, on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1865.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1850. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

J. W. SMEDLEY,
5 3 8t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

HEALTH OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 15th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.

Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.

Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 27th Wards.

Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.

Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.

Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.

Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.

Address HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 1 10t Health Officer.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 10m

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S LECTURE,
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
in aid of the Monument Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, at NATIONAL HALL. Governor Geary will preside. Tickets Fifty Cents, for sale at the Hall and the usual places.

Tickets, which were sold for March 28, will be received. 4 25thstu6t

252 NORTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
OFFICE SECRETARY THIRD CORPS UNION, April, 1867.

The annual meeting and election for Officers and Directors of the THIRD CORPS UNION will be held at the TRENTON HOUSE, Trenton, New Jersey, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon.

4 29 6t EDWARD L. WELLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.
4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 3 tt JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J. April 26, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.

4 27 15t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2, 1867.—THE Members of "The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," are requested to meet in the Vestry-room of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, at 5 o'clock.

5 3 3t JAMES M. AERTSEN, Secretary.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will also take place.

5 3 4t H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City Six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst.

Respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman,
5 3 6t No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 5 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHN B. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY.—There is no public speaker living whose announcement is received with more enthusiastic favor by the people than the eminent temperance champion, John B. Gough, Esq., who is to lecture at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening, the 9th instant—subject, "Curiosity," and on Monday evening, May 13—subject, "Habit."

We are certain that the announcement of "Curiosity" for Thursday evening will be sufficient to sell all the tickets the first day. This lecture was delivered in Philadelphia for the first time in October last, and was pronounced by those who heard it Mr. Gough's BEST. Since then he has entirely revised it, and it is now said to be the most humorous of all Mr. Gough's lectures. See special notices.

"THE CROWN DIAMONDS" was given with great effect by the Richings Opera Troupe at the Academy of Music last evening, to a large and fashionable audience.

It is being witnessed by another large audience at the matinee this afternoon. On Monday evening Mr. Edward Seguin will receive a complimentary benefit. It should be born ein mind that next week is the last week of the English Opera.

MRS. LANDER AS "ELIZABETH."—Mrs. Lander achieved a great triumph in Ristori's *Elizabeth* last night. The house was crowded with a most fashionable audience, and the lady received flattering expressions of approval. Indeed, her performance last evening stamped her the most eminent actress on our stage. Mrs. Lander is the equal of Adelaide Ristori in the *role* of "Elizabeth" in all but two points. Lander lacks the optimism of art and the magnificent wardrobe of Ristori. Lander is powerful, faithful, effective, yet wants that artistic impressiveness with which Ristori holds us spell-bound.

We are glad to know that the lovers of high dramatic art are to be allowed to witness Mrs. Lander in her finest *role*—that of "Elizabeth"—during the coming week.

Mr. James H. Taylor was really fine as "Essex"—only, we think, a little overstrained in the scene denouncing the Queen. Mr. Taylor shared the general applause with Mrs. Lander.

Mr. J. B. Roberts, as "Lord Burleigh," played with his usual care and taste, and Mr. Walcot was good as "Lord Bacon." The rest of the artists acquitted themselves in an acceptable manner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE—HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Lewis Mackenzie had a hearing before Committing Magistrate Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon.

James Harvey Lentz testified that on Tuesday afternoon he was in the public house of Mr. Patrick Louth, S. W. corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, and that there he formed the acquaintance of the defendant; in the evening Mackenzie escorted witness down New Market street, and on the way the prisoner was joined by another individual; witness noticed the defendant take his watch, while the other man removed his hat; about $15 in money was also taken; defendant caught witness around the neck, and almost choked him while taking the watch.

Henry Bates, foreman of a shoe manufactory on Race street, testified that he saw Mackenzie have a watch, which he stated he gambled for; when the prisoner was arrested the wife of the accused gave witness the watch, which he handed over to the detective officers; Mr. Lentz identified the watch as his property.

The arrest was made by Detectives Henderson and Webb. The prisoner was committed for trial.

CAUGHT FIRE.—The Delaware River Agricultural Chemical Works of Messrs. Baugh & Son, located on the wharf just above the old Southwark Canal, in the First Ward, took fire in the bone-drying room about 7 o'clock last evening. When first discovered by the watchman, the flames could have been extinguished by the application of a bucket of water. There being nothing of the kind immediately handy, the fire spread rapidly, and the immense building, a wooden structure three hundred feet in length, was in great danger of destruction.

One of the workmen turned the steam into the drying-room, and this had the effect of checking the progress of the flames. The Shiffler Steam Engine was dragged by hand through the passage-way, in the lower part of the establishment, to the river, and drawing water therefrom, the flames were speedily suppressed. The entire loss will probably reach $1000. Immense numbers of people proceeded to the neighborhood, expecting to see an extensive conflagration.

CARELESS CONDUCTORS.—Some of the conductors on the city cars are getting almost reckless of the lives of their passengers. On Thursday night at a late hour, a lady, while stepping off a car at Montgomery avenue, caught her dress on the step. The car started, and she was dragged about two feet. Fortunately she escaped uninjured.

THE RESULT.—On Monday last a prize-fight came off near Scranton, Pa., in which a man named Collins, of this city, was one of the principals. Twenty-seven rounds were fought, occupying one hour and forty minutes. Collins was so severely injured that he died a short time after having reached this city.

WE ARE SELLING

Men's all-wool Cass. Business Coats as low as			$5·00
" " "		Pants "	3·00
" " "		Vests "	2·00
" " "	Whole Suits "		$10·00
" Better "	Coats for		6·00
" " "	Pants "		3·50
" " "	Vests "		2·50
" " "	Whole Suits "		$12·00
" " "	Coats "		8·00
" " "	Pants "		4·00
" " "	Vests "		3·00
" " "	Whole Suits "		$15·00

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made, and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. *The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.*

Advancing from these, we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with especial care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. *Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.*

Boys' Department.

We are selling

Boys' all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as			$3·00
" " "		Pants "	2·00
" " "	Whole Suit "		$5·00
" Better "	Coat for		4·00
" " "	Pants "		3·00
" " "	Whole Suit "		$7·00

And all finer grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. *Our Boys' goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.*

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves, and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

NOTE.—*We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.*

A CARD.—The undersigned having sold out his store, S. E. corner of Market and Seventh streets, and associated himself with the Great Star Clothing Establishment, No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth, cordially invites his friends and the public to call upon him there, and assures them of his ability to supply their wants in the Clothing line from the splendid stock of Ready-made and uncut goods constantly on hand. Custom department in charge of the best cutters in the city.

WILLIAM S. JONES,
Late S. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets,
PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

Suits from $9 to $50,
Suits from $9 to $50,
Suits from $9 to $50,
Suits from $9 to $50,

Coats from $4·50 to $30,
Coats from $4·50 to $30,
Coats from $4·50 to $30,
Coats from $4·50 to $30,

Pants from $2·75 to $18,
Pants from $2·75 to $18,
Pants from $2·75 to $18,
Pants from $2·75 to $18,

Vests from $1·75 to $10,
Vests from $1·75 to $10,
Vests from $1·75 to $10,
Vests from $1·75 to $10,

The people always find our prices the lowest, our stock the largest, and our men's and boys' clothing vastly superior to ordinary ready-made clothing. Our stock is fresh, being just made up, and we could not sell at such low prices had we not bought largely of mill owners and importers compelled to close out. Come and examine.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner Sixth and Market streets.

THE OLD established manufacturing house of Messrs. John O. Mead & Sons, N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, inform the trade and public that they are producing fine plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services, and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver and silver soldered, upon which is a deposit of pure silver, of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and for beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

As manufacturers this house is well known, and they refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of silver-plated ware, in which they have been for many years engaged; and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of their hard metal goods (nickel silver), to which they have devoted their entire factory. All articles made by them are stamped thus:—

J. O. MEAD & SONS.
MANUFACTURERS.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to their stamp mark. We wish it distinctly understood by purchasers that we manufacture our goods from the base metal, Mr. John O. Mead giving his entire personal attention to this department.

Goods of their own manufacture can only be procured at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

MAISON FERTILE.—Our mercantile friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. W. H. Harrison has opened a beautiful, comfortable, and cosy public saloon at No. 403 Merchant street, just above Fourth. Mr. James N. Bedloe, a most accomplished and urbane *maitre de salon*, has been appointed superintendent. Mr. Bedloe has hosts of friends in Philadelphia, and was formerly connected with the St. Louis Hotel. Mr. Harrison's new resort is handy to our merchants, and they can always obtain there the best of wines, liquors, ales, and cigars. A first-class lunch is also provided every day by Mr. Harrison, for his patrons, from ten o'clock till noon. Call at Mr. Harrison's *Maison Fertile*, and take your friends.

WE WELCOME to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

ANYBODY IN WANT OF A FINE HEAD OF HAIR should use at once Jayne's Hair Tonic. It will excite the scalp to new and healthy action, cleanse it from scurf and dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, cure those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in most cases produce a fine growth of new hair. As a dressing, no better preparation can be obtained for imparting a rich and glossy appearance to the hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

"IF you have a good thing to sell, advertise it." We follow the advice, and inform gentlemen who are in need of Fine Shirts to call on Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 North Eighth street, who have successfully adopted and carried out all the late improvements in French yokes, suited to every shape and size. Call soon and call often.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

REAL ESTATE.—J. M. Gummey & Sons' sale, on Monday next, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include an elegant residence No. 912 Walnut street; a valuable property No. 219 Vine street; several handsome residences on Pine street and North Eighth street; valuable hotel property at Cape Island, etc. etc.

HIGH PRICES DEFUNCT.—From the late auction sales, Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street, have received some fine bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Gloves, and Hosiery, all of which will be offered to our regular customers, and as many others as please to call, at lower prices than six years since.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Youths' Latest Styles of Hats, and are prepared to suit all tastes.

PERSONS who wish good Photographs should go to Reimer, Second street, above Green. The days are long. Great success with children. Six Cards, or one large Photograph, $1.

THE GOOD OLD STYLES of high Stocks, in satin, silk, bombazine, or hair, can be found at the store of Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street. If they have not the kind you want, they will make them to order at a few hours' notice.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

TO LADIES.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have all the novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TOBACCO WAREHOUSE REMOVED.—One of the most substantial, reliable, and prosperous tobacco establishments in the city is that of Mr. Charles W. Ketler, who has been transacting business for many years at No. 712 South Third street. This well-known place was established in 1828, and, after a prosperous career, will remove to the new and splendidly-furnished store S. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets. Mr. Ketler intends to infuse renewed energy into his business at the new quarters, and his wholesale and retail departments will be such as to command the attention of all dealers in tobacco and cigars.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut st.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at
FAIRTHORNE'S,
No. 205 North Ninth street.

BLACK CROOK ALL THE RAGE.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·34	MOON RISES	sets.
SUN SETS	6·59	HIGH WATER	1·53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Concordia	Liverpool	Boston	April 13
America	Southampton	New York	April 16
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	April 20
C of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Union	Southampton	New York	April 23
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	April 23
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	April 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	April 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
China	Liverpool	Boston	April 27
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	May 4
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Cumbria	New York	Hamburg	May 4
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Medway	New York	Antwerp	May 4
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	May 4
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 4
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	May 4
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May —
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, Wannemacher & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Bath, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 2 days from Lewes, with grain to James Barratt.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr W. A. Crocker, from Boston on Thursday, with mdse., is consigned to Curtis & Knight—not as before.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wolfville, Hughes, hence, at St. John, N. B., 1st instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 30th ult.
Barque Baltasara, Wilson, hence for London, was off Plymouth 17th ult.
Brig Abby Ellen, Foss, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig P. Larrabee, Dyer, for Montevideo next day, at St. Marys, Ga., 26th ult.
Brig P. Hinckley, Foster, hence, at Salem 30th ult.
Brig Winonah, Sturdevant, hence, at Portland 1st instant.
Schr Lucy Jones, Murray, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Althea, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, at Port-au-Prince 15th ult.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, for Charleston, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Schr F. Treat, Abbott, hence, at Newport 1st inst.
Schr Lucy, Copp, hence, at Portland 1st inst.
Schr J. D. Buckalew, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 1st inst.
Schr Access, Moore, from Canal Locks for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 1st inst.
Schr Hattie, Carter, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.
Schrs A. M. Wilson, Brown; Admiral, Steelman; and T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, hence, at Salem 30th ultimo.
Schr Georgiana, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 26th ult.
Schrs E. W. Gardner, Steelman; L. B. Wing, Lippincott; Sabwa, Wright; J. B. Henry, Walker; M. Perrin, Gibbs; and R. J. Mercer, hence for Boston; Montrose, Grierson, do. for Newburyport; and John McAdam, Willard, do. for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

MISCELLANY.

The steamship England, from New York, at Liverpool, reports:—April 8, lat. 40, lon. 63, passed a large quantity of casks marked "W" in a diamond, supposed to contain petroleum oil.

The Annie Ramsey, from New York for Bristol, was abandoned March 21, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. Crew saved by the C. A. Marshman, from Boston for Rochelle, at Corunna 18th ult.

An unknown schr was seen ashore 28th ult. on Body Island beach, with foresail set.

Schr Ellen, Bethel, which left New York on the 18th of March bound to Harbor Island, with an assorted cargo estimated to be worth between five and six thousand dollars in gold, has never been heard of. It is feared that she got disabled or foundered at sea during the heavy snow storm which prevailed along the American coast a few days after she left New York.

A first-class ship of 1100 tons, called the Alice Minott, was launched from the yard of C. V. Minott, at Phippsburg on the 25th ult. She is owned by the builder, and others, of Bath.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Mr. Thomas Connolly, Sandy Hook pilot, reports the Buoy on the tail of Romer shoal as being three-quarters of a mile from its proper position.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p]

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 3 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 17 2m5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.

GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3130 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths]

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.

GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 23 fsmw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD, BIRD, BIRD,

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PEIRCE, O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervisior over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD Proprietor.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

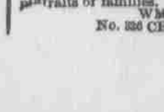
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 25, 1865; May 1, 1866

Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m



T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 8, 1867.

Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, President.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL, Treasurer.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The enterprise is cordially recommended by the following named well-known gentlemen:—

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE.
Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Major-General GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.
Major-General E. M. GREGORY.
Major-General JOHN R. BROOKE.
Major-General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.
Major-General HENRY J. MADILL.
Major-General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.
Brigadier-General JAMES A. BEAVER.
Brigadier-General HORATIO G. SICKEL.
Brigadier-General JOSEPH F. KNIPE.
Brigadier-General WILLIAM J. BOLTON.
Brigadier-General SAMUEL M. ZULICK.
Brigadier-General JOHN K. MURPHY.
Brigadier-General JOHN F. BALLIER.
Brigadier-General T. F. McCOY.
Brigadier-General R. E. WINSLOW.
Brigadier-General HENRY PLEASANTS.
Brigadier-General J. P. S. GOBIN.
Brigadier-General J. M. CAMPBELL.
Brigadier-General THOMAS M. WALKER.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on and after Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 8, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
259—	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The dist

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY, 4, 1867.

The Liberal Victory in England.

WHILE our public journals are discussing the causes of the late defeat of the English Liberals in the House of Commons, under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, news comes to us by the cable that on the night of the 2d instant a division took place on the Reform bill in the House of Commons, and the Government was defeated by the Liberal party. This despatch alone might have led us to infer that the Reform bill had been finally defeated by a general coalition of those opposed to its provisions; but a subsequent despatch, dated yesterday evening, adds that "the Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the Reform bill which was carried by the Liberals that night." From this later despatch, it would seem that the defeat of the Government occurred upon an *amendment* to the Reform bill, proposed and carried by the Liberals.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone's defeat was occasioned by the defection from his leadership of forty-eight Liberal members, mainly of the radical wing of the party, who were dissatisfied with his proposed five-pound vote-paying basis of suffrage, and who mainly absented themselves when the vote was finally taken. The outside pressure has evidently been so strong as to reunite the elements of the Liberal party, and to consolidate it upon the amendment which was made the point of division, and has since been accepted by the Government. With provoking reticence, the telegraph does not inform us of the character of this amendment; but we should not be surprised to learn that it was in substance Mr. Gladstone's proposal to extend the elective franchise to all rate-payers of whatever description.

The Government bill, as it stood before the amendment spoken of in the despatch, gave the franchise to all householders of two years' residence, and who had *personally* paid their poor-rates, or tax for the support of the poor. But this excluded, and very unjustly, a large class of householders who pay their poor-rates through their landlords, instead of paying it directly themselves. Mr. Gladstone proposed to substitute for this a uniform qualification of householders paying a five-pound poor-rate and it was this proposal which drove from him the large body of Liberals before alluded to.

The new aspect of the case opened up by these late despatches leads us to hope that a satisfactory Reform bill—one largely extending the franchise, and paving the way for the inevitable triumph of manhood suffrage—may yet be passed.

Walker on the Rampage.

MR. ROBERT J. WALKER made a lengthy "argument" yesterday in the Mississippi Injunction case, before the Supreme Court. He is reported to have said, in his opening remarks, "that he believed that constitutional liberty and self-government were now on trial—yea, upon their final trial—and it was to be decided for posterity and for all the world whether the written constitutions were mere parchment scrolls, whether they were words written in sand, to be swept away by the first surge of popular passion which may roll over them."

Mr. Walker is famous for this grandiloquent magnification of his subject. We remember when he was Governor of Kansas, that the people of Lawrence, unwilling to recognize the "bogus laws" of the Missouri, Border-ruffian-elected Legislature, got up a *voluntary* city government, and organized under it, and Walker straightway issued a flaming proclamation against them, calling out the United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, and declaring that their action constituting *one of the most atrocious rebellions known in ancient or modern times!* The people laughed at his folly, and went on with their city government unmolested.

We think "self-government" will survive, even if Mr. Walker, as he probably will, should lose his case; and that "constitutional liberty will be enjoyed long after *"ye great Isothermal,"* as the Kansas boys used to call him, shall have been gathered in peace to his fathers.

Judge Kelley's Southern Tour.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY left for the South last night, to commence his stumping tour. Judge Kelley goes in response to numerous and pressing invitations from prominent citizens of every Southern State, but more especially from Governor Wells, of Louisiana, in which State he will be the guest of the city of New Orleans. He is accompanied by Colonel John H. Taggart, as the special correspondent of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and by B. J. Wright, Esq., as the special correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

Previous to his departure Judge Kelley received numerous communications from friends in different localities in the South, inquiring whether he would be willing to meet gentlemen of opposite views in discussion—to which he uniformly replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to meet any Southern gentleman on the stump, stipulating, however, for himself the right of closing the debate in a half-hour's speech. There are but few stronger men than Judge Kelley in debate on the stump, and we trust that gentlemen of opposing views may be induced to discuss public questions with him before the people o the South. We should anticipate the happiest results from such an arrangement.

Colonel Taggart will also write for the Philadelphia *Inquirer* during his absence.

Polygamy Illegal in Utah.

WE are glad to see that the Territory of Utah is at last blessed with a judge who possesses courage sufficient to boldly denounce the crime of polygamy, which exists so extensively around Great Salt Lake, and who declares that such an institution is illegal and criminal, and that when an offender is brought before him he will treat him as he would any other criminal. Judge Titus possesses a clear head and a determined mind, and we hope that the substance of his address charging the Grand Jury will be put into active practice. The *Union Vidette*, speaking of his address, says:—

"We, may, however, be permitted to say that while Judge Titus reviewed the question of polygamy exhaustively, from a Biblical, natural, and legal point of view, and conclusively established that the doctrine has no authority in the Old or New Testament, the law of nature, or of civilized States, he clearly informed the Grand Jury why their attention was invited to the subject at this time.

"Although the journals and the laws of the last Legislature, as published, were utterly silent on the subject, it appeared from the records of Congress that a memorial from the Legislature was presented by the Utah delegate, asking the repeal of the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862. In the preamble to that memorial it is boldly stated that the people of Utah have ever been desirous of testing the constitutionality of that act, but that the United States Judges, although requested, had not permitted it to be done."

It was in denial of the assertions of the memorial that the charge of the Judge was delivered. It seems that both the grand and the petit juries are completely under the control of the Mormons. The consequence is that the question of the legality of the Anti-Polygamy law is never allowed to reach a settlement by the judiciary. There can be no doubt that, if a case should arise, which in all probability will occur, Judge Titus will deal with the criminals in a summary manner, It is certainly time that this offense against law and morality should be forcibly prevented. We have tolerated the evil long enough. To continue to look quietly on, and see the institution spread, is to make ourselves participants in the crime. We are accessories if we do not take steps to abolish the crime. We are glad that Judge Titus is an outspoken and fearless man, and if properly sustained by Congress, he will doubtless do much towards eradicating the evil, and purging our country of a disgrace which is elsewhere unknown, except in a Turkish harem.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D.D., Pastor.—The Eleventh Anniversary of the Sabbath School will take place in the Church, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock when interesting exercises may be expected. The friends of the Sabbath School cause generally are affectionately invited to be present.

WHARTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINTH and WHARTON Streets.—10½ A. M., Anniversary Sermon. 2½ P. M., Temperance Sermon to Children. 7½ P. M., Installation of Rev. J. GARLAND HAMNER. Rev. C. BOYTER will preside. Rev. W. T. EVA will preach; Rev. J. W. MEARS will charge the Pastor, and Rev. J. McLEOD the people. A welcome to all.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.—REV. F. L. ROBBINS will be installed Pastor of the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. To-morrow Evening. Services at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. ALBERT BARNES. Charge to the Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D.D. Charge to the people, Rev. G. F. WISWELL, D.D.

BIBLE LESSONS FROM THE BOOK of Nature. No. 3. "Rivers." A sermon on this subject, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. "All seats free," and the public cordially invited.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath Schools of the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Aarch, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. E. A. BEADLE, D.D., and Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE.

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—10½ A. M., Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, D.D. Singing by the Sabbath School. 3 P. M., the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools. Interesting exercises.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½, by Rev. FRANCIS HEYL, JR.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN will preach Sabbath Morning and 3¾ P. M. on "Epistles to Seven Churches."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D.—Morning service at 10½. Subject, "The Son of Man, the Saviour of Men." Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, Communion.

OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sermon To-Mmorrow Morning on "The Sacrifices of God." Evening, at 7¾, on "Christ, the true Vine."

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, Camden, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, corner of FOURTH and MARKET Streets,—10:30 A. M., Rev. R. A. CHALKER; 7:30 P. M., the Pastor, Rev. HENRY BAKER, JR.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. HENRY BAKER, of Camden, N. J., at 10½ A. M. Rev. B. H. NADAL, D.D., at 8 P. M. Come and welcome. The seats are all free.

FIFTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SMITH. To-Morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, on "The Salt of the Earth" 8 P. M., sermon to Young Men on "The Road to Ruin."

REV. DR. NADAL, TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"A Compact Church."

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. T. KENNEY, 10½ A. M.; Rev. B. J. KOLLOCK, 7½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services.

TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, To-Morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. P. J. HENSON WILL PREACH in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEETH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE DE CHRIST, No. 1009 CHESNUT Street. Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All are invited. Rev. B. MAUNY, Rector.

LAST SAYINGS OF JESUS.—"MY God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, To-Morrow, 10½ A. M., SIXTH and GIRARD Avenue.

CHURCH OF NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN, 4 P. M.

HALL N. E. CORNER OF RIDGE Avenue and TWENTY-THIRD Street.—Rev. Dr. NEVIN, on Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth.—The Rev. JAMES ROBERTS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¾ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE OFFICE OF
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Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
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AMERICAN ACADEEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver Two Lectures, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9,
CURIOSITY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13,
HABIT.
The Sale of Tickets for the First Lecture will begin on Tuesday Morning, the 7th instant, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street.
No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls.
Price of tickets same as at previous lectures. 5 4 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made by the undersigned to the
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,
for a contract to pave Hancock street, from Norris to Berks streets; and all persons interested will present any objections they may have to such improvement, on or before 12 o'clock MONDAY, May 20.
The following-named persons have signed an agreement for the paving of the street aforesaid:—
Joseph Roates, Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Sibben & Co., Warner Justice, J. S. Smith, J. N. Moore, J. L. Haines, Pooley Howard, E. Marks, Marx Devine.
5 4 3t* S. A. MILLER.

GERMANTOWN HALL.—
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the above Hall, on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10,
Subject—"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A portion of the proceeds will be given to aid the Industrial Home for Girls. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Parker's Book Store, and at Eberly's Drug Store, Main street. 5 4 5t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 235 South SIXTH Street.
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4 16 20 23 27 M 4 6 6t rp* Secretary.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES W. KETLER
WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE
N. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9,
Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. His
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and Havanas, his establishment shall not be excelled, while his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found—

Grant's Best Navy,	Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco,
The Celebrated Monitor,	Globe, Golden Shower,
Fine Congress,	Yara, Planter's Pride,
Greaper's Spun-roll,	Continental, Metropolis,
Jones & Sons' Cavendish,	Hiawatha, Sunnyside,
Rough and Ready, and	Soldier's Comforter;
Plain Tobacco and Fine-cut in bulk,	and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. etc.
Solace, Rosebud, and Sunnyside.	

The Trade supplied with Leaf.
Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 5 2 6t4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

AN ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.—A case of an alleged defrauding of the Revenue came up this noon before United States Commissioner Hibler. The defendants were Jas. Degorge, Frank Adams, and E. C. Clarke. The first witness called was Mr. Amos J. Michener, who affirmed as follows:—

I am a United States Inspector; I visited the place of these defendants; Degorge is established at No. 148 S. Water street; he is rectifier and wholesale and retail dealer in liquors; Adams' place is at No. 129 in the same street; he is engaged in the same business; I visited these places on Thursday evening at 5 o'clock; I went in company with the officers; I went to Adams' place first, and saw both the defendants there; I went into Adams' place and saw Mr. Clarke in the act of passing checks for the payment of whisky; the amount of the checks were one for $1380 40, which he held in his hand, payable to the order of E. C. Clarke; the other was for $854 67½; I asked what the checks were for, and they answered it was for whisky purchased; Adams said it was sold at $2 45 and Degorge at $2 25, the name of William B. Grover was signed to both the checks; I inquired for the key of Adams' warehouse, and he said the draymen had it; Degorge said he had sold six barrels; if these were proof spirits the lowest price they could be sold at would be $2 00 per gallon; at the price of $2 25 the six barrels would be valued at $567, whereas the check for said sale was but $854 67½; Mr. Degorge had not the book required by law; on the salesroom of Degorge there was an entry of a sale of six barrels of whisky or 248 gallons, which at $2 25 would amount to $567.

Mr. Adams said that he had sold sixteen barrels the day before, but the sale was cancelled the day preceeding on account of some misunderstanding with Mr. Clarke; there were 32 gallons, which would make a cost of over $900; he had not the books showing purchases, sales, shipments, etc., required by law; the real amount, or the lowest price at which this liquor could be sold, would call for about $700 over and above what the check for said sale called for; all that I saw Clark do was the passing of the checks.

Mr. Trefts sworn.—I am a Deputy United States Marshal; went with Mr. M., and aided in the arrest of these parties at Mr. Adams' store. The testimony of Mr. Trefts was corroborative of the preceding.

The case was continued over until Monday, each of the parties being held in $1000 bail.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Last evening Charles Smith, a young man, in company with some friends, stepped into Lewis Schaeffer's saloon, at No. 842 North Thirteenth street. While the others were engaged in familiar conversation with the keeper, Smith, on some pretext, went out and soon returned. Again he went out, as it was supposed to the yard, but it is alleged that the lady of the house saw him up-stairs. Nothing was said. Smith came down, and, standing close to one of his acquaintances, slipped a silver watch silly into the latter's pocket. When they left, this person put his hand into his pocket, brought forth the watch, and, handing it to Smith, said, "This is not my watch; if you are a thief, I am not." Smith took the watch and said nothing. The loss was discovered, and late last night the officers proceeded to Smith's residence, No. 1211 Ogden street, and attempting to arrest Smith the younger, he was beset by all the other Smiths belonging to the household. Smith, Sr., and Smith, Jr., were finally taken into custody, and, at a hearing before Alderman Massey, Charles was held in $1000 bail. William, the father, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, was held in $600 bail to appear at Court.

THE MORALITY OF OUR CITY.—Our readers have doubtless observed by the presentment of the Grand Jury for the April term, a marked decrease of crime. This is due, in a great measure, to the severity of the Judges in punishing offenders, and to the watchfulness of the police. There are 334 cases less this term than there were for the corresponding term of 1866. Occasionally there is a terrible crime that startles the community by its horrible details, such as the case of Mrs. Magilton; but the cases of assault and battery, burglary, and fraud, to which we had almost become accustomed, seem to have ceased, and those who committed such deeds have at last learned goodness.

Our police reporter, in making his usual rounds this morning, met with no case worse than drunkenness. The citizens of Philadelphia have cause to congratulate themselves on the improved state of the morality of this city, especially as the population is increasing with rapid strides; and it is but natural to suppose that crime would keep pace with it.

SOME TROUBLE WITH A PAINTER.—A good German citizen, who resides at Beach street and Laurel, surveyed the outer and inner appearance of his domicile, and concluded that an application of paint would do it no harm. So a day or two since he employed Daniel O'Connell, a master of the brush, to transform his residence. Now, it is alleged that Daniel went to work inside, and soon numerous placards marked "paint" gave evidence that the transformation was going on. Yesterday afternoon it was discovered, as given in evidence, that with the metamorphosis a transfer was made from the bureau drawer to the painter's pocket of articles such as finger and earrings, breastpins, and five dollars in money. Officer Cave was informed, and after a chase of five squares held on to the painter, and took him before Alderman Massey, who committed him to answer.

RESIGNED—A SUBSTANTIAL TESTIMONIAL.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. B. Stockdale, who for so long a time past—seventeen years—has been the Principal of the Madison Boys' Grammar School, resigned his position. The school-room was filled with scholars, who were warmly attached to their teacher, who now was about to sunder the official tie which bound him to the school, but not that of friendship and love, which would be ever cherished. A testimonial, in the substantial shape of a set of silverware, was presented by the pupils, to which the teachers added a beautiful silver pitcher and salver. Addresses were made and attentively listened to. Mr. Stockdale resigns his position to assume the duties incumbent upon him, he being appointed First Deputy in the Collector's Office, of the First District, by Mr. Charles Abell.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last evening the friends of Professor B. K. McClurg, the leader of the Liberty Cornet Band, assembled at the house of Mr. H. C. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets, and presented him with a solid silver cornet, valued at $300, as a substantial evidence of their appreciation of his efforts on frequent occasions where the services of the band have been required.

The presentation speech was made in a neat and appropriate manner by Colonel Stephen N. Winslow, of the *Commercial List*, and the reply by Professor McClurg in his usual happy style, after which the party were invited to a sumptuous entertainment.

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.—Robert Smith yesterday assaulted Mr. Rumford, manager of the Reading Railroad stables, corner of Sixteenth and Willow streets. It is alleged he struck Mr. Rumford without any provocation whatever. He was arrested at Fifteenth and Willow streets, and was held by Alderman Hutchinson in $800 bail.

Daniel O. Hurn, for displaying his pugilistic abilities in an unwarranted manner upon a peaceful citizen—the proprietor of the Mechanics' Hall, at Third and Green streets—was arrested last evening at 10 o'clock. Officer Liebrick made the arrest, and Alderman Toland committed Hurn to answer in $500 bail.

WANTED LIGHT, BUT FOUND DARKNESS.—William Grubb, in a manner as yet unknown, appropriated a number of tallow candles from a store at Third and Callowhill streets last evening. He was transfering these goods from their late resting place to the railroad, preparatory to making his homeward trip to Reading, when Officer Barr came upon him; and he soon, with dismal spirits, entered a darkened cell, being committed by Alderman Toland.

TO THE OWNERS OF ANIMALS.—A notice has been given, by order of the Mayor, to the effect that the several ordinances relative to the taking up of all dogs, hogs, goats, and any other animals running at large in the city of Philadelphia, will be strictly enforced after Thursday, May 9.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., IN GERMANTOWN.—Our Germantown friends will be pleased to hear that they will have an opportunity of hearing this popular Lecturer in one of his best platform efforts, at the Town Hall, Germantown, Friday evening, May 10. See advertisement.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Frederick Ansbury, yesterday afternoon, at half after 3 o'clock, was instantly killed by being thrown off a coal train that was passing Fort Kennedy with great speed. He has been married about one year, was formerly a sailor, and his late residence was at Eleventh and Washington avenue.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Joseph Goodman was arrested yesterday, at his residence, No. 529 Girard avenue, on a charge of having bought, for a trifling price, large quantities of lead from a number of small boys. Sergeant Mervin made the arrest, and Alderman Fitch committed him in default of $500 bail.

FIRE THIS MORNING—A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH, AND FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About half-past ten o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a house on the nothwest corner of Acorn alley and Locust street. The fire originated in the third story, which was consumed. It was occupied by a colored woman by the name of Mrs. Mary Crippin, and her mother Mary had two children, aged respectively six and eight years, named Virginia and Mary. This morning when she went to work she left the children locked in the room.

They found some matches, and while playing with them set fire to the bedclothes, and were unable to escape. The firemen reached the apartment by means of the ladders, and Messrs. Richard Keich, of the Good Intent, and James Fearon, of the Schuylkill Hose Companies, brought the children down. Both were severely burnt, and Virginia died in a few moments. Mary was so seriously burned that her recovery is deemed impossible. Chief Engineer Lyle had his hair singed in attempting to rescue the children. While the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the flames, an axe was carelessly dropped from a neighboring house, striking in its fall a lad named Richard Kelly, who was standing on the pavement, and inflicted so serious a wound on his head that he is not expected to recover. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION TO-DAY.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Leopold York was charged with beating and pulling his wife, Frances K. York, out of doors. He has been in the habit of beating her for some time, the wife testified. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

Charles Moothart was charged with stealing a set of harness, saddle and bridle, valued at $50, from D. B. Longacre, on Monday, the 23d of April, also with stealing a horse, bridle, etc., from Reifen Zeigler, corner of Eighth and Coates; also a wagon from Samuel Harry. The articles were in a stable at Eighth and Parrish. All the goods were recovered by Reserve Officer Dehaven in different parts of the city. Moothart has the reputation of being a horse-thief, and acknowledged taking the articles abovementioned. He was held in $3000 bail to appear at Court.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS ACCEPTS A CALL TO THIS CITY.—We are gratified to learn that the Rev. A. A. Willitts, formerly pastor of the Church at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, in this city, and now at the Lee Avenue Church, Brooklyn, New York, has accepted the call recently extended to him by the congregation of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, and will enter upon the discharge of his new duties at an early day.

PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND, at Concert Hall, on Monday night, painted by that gifted artist, Wunderlich, and to be illustrated by one of our most popular lecturers. We are not permitted to mention his name, but his pleasant face will be recognized by the audience as soon as he presents himself.

[Official.]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT!

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, I hereby declare and order that all that part of the North American Continent situated north of the 60th parallel of north latitude, heretofore known in our school geographies as the "Russian Possessions in North America," now known as "A big thing on ice," shall not interfere with the rights of other States by intruding its local peculiarities into their territory without the invitation or consent of such States. Complaint is made by many of the Middle States, particularly those whose chief products are peaches and strawberries, that an unnecessary and unwarrantable series of "frosts" and "cold snaps" have been thrust upon them ever since that territory of icebergs has been reckoned in the Union. And notwithstanding that efforts have been made by many, including the celebrated Clothiers, Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, to render the citizens of the said Middle States warm and comfortable, by providing suitable and cheap clothing, it is understood many are still unprovided for—I therefore order that all persons shall thus provide themselves with suitable clothing from that House within thirty days from the date of this proclamation.

Done at Washington, this fourth day of May, A. D. 1867.

A. JOHNSON, President of the U. S.

By WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Suits from $9 to $50.
Suits from $9 to $50.
Suits from $9 to $50.
Suits from $9 to $50.

Coats from $4·50 to $30.
Coats from $4·50 to $30.
Coats from $4·50 to $30.
Coats from $4·50 to $30.

Pants from $2·75 to $18.
Pants from $2·75 to $18.
Pants from $2·75 to $18.
Pants from $2·75 to $18.

Vests from $1·75 to $10.
Vests from $1·75 to $10.
Vests from $1·75 to $10.
Vests from $1·75 to $10.

The people always find our prices the lowest, our stock the largest, and our men's and boys' clothing vastly superior to ordinary ready-made clothing. Our stock is fresh, being just made up, and we could not sell at such low prices had we not bought largely of mill owners and importers compelled to close out. Come and examine. WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner Sixth and Market streets.

VALUABLE HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS.—One of the most extensive sales of valuable and magnificent High-class Paintings, and the last important sale of this season, is announced to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9. The collection is one of such variety and splendor that a handsome profit might be realized in a few days, if spectators were obliged to pay an admission fee to the gallery. At a view which we had yesterday afternoon, we could not fail to make a note of a few of the principal works, although it was almost impossible for us to discriminate, or applaud one more than another. No. 285, by Theodore Gerard, is a very pleasing and happy picture. No. 290, by Louis Robbe—"Sheep;" No. 278, by A. J. Verhoeven Ball; No. 156, by J. G. Chapman, are well worthy a kind consideration, together with many others equally meritorious. The paintings are the recent importation of A. d'Huyvetter, Esq. Exhibition free, day and evening, until sale.

THE NEW GRAND SQUARE CHICKERING PIANO.—The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled grand pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, No. 914 Chesnut street. Entrance, Art Gallery.

MARRIED.

GRIEBEL—SMART.—On Thursday evening, May 2, by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D., Rev. J. D. GRIEBEL, of Rochester, N. Y., to ADDIE A. SMART, eldest daughter of the late James Smart, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

SHEDAKER.—On Friday morning, May 3, 1867, at Tioga Station, Germantown road, Mrs. MARY SHEDAKER, in her 51st year, wife of the late James Shedaker.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Tuesday morning, May 6, 1867, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are invited. 2*

TREBLE, DOUBLE, AND SINGLE-PLATED Spoons and Forks, of the best quality of Nickel or German Silver, or Albata metal, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MALLETS FOR TINMEN, BOTTLERS, Carpenters, etc. A heavy iron-bound for store-house. Also, small, neat Mallets for lads' tool chests, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR CLEANING OUT AND POLISHING Lamp Chimneys, we have several patterns of patent Lamp Chimney Cleaners.
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOURTH EDITION

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

The United States Troops Resisted.

Lieutenant Rice Wounded

LEXINGTON, May 4.—Lieutenant Rice, with a detachment of the 2d United States Infantry, last night attempted to arrest the murderers of the negroes at Nicholasville, Kentucky. He was resisted by a superior force, and was unable to make the arrests. He was wounded in three places, but not fatally. A private soldier was also wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Judge Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The President has appointed, and to day signed the commission of Samuel Blatchford as Judge of the Southern District of New York, in place of Judge Betts, whose letter of resignation was received yesterday. This gentleman assigns as a reason for his resignation, increased official duties under the Bankrupt law.

Rev. A. A. Willitts.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Rev. A. A. Willitts, of the Second Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, has signified his acceptance of the call to the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, and will commence his labors in the new field early in June.

The Boston Failure.

BOSTON, May 4.—Mr. John Leighton, a leading operator in mining shares, was arrested yesterday by Boston detectives, at the instance of parties in New York. Previous to his arrest the Directors of the Franklin Mining Company, of this city, of which he was formerly an officer, had determined to take legal action against him, on account of an alleged embezzlement of the funds of the Company, and an over-issue of its stock.

The Company obtained a warrant for his arrest, which was served soon after he was taken upon the warrant of the New York parties. Pending the conflict of jurisdiction, the New York parties desiring to take him to that city last night, and the Boston creditors objecting, Mr. Leighton remains here in charge of the officers. The claims of the New York parties upon him are not definitely known, but it is understood that they are connected with a recent speculation in Corydon Gold, and other mining companies, in which he has been largely interested.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '64	107½	50 sh 13th & 15th	19¾
$1000 U S 7-30s Aug	106¾	100 do	19¾
$1000 do Je	105¾	14 sh Leh V R	56¾
$3500 City 6s, Old	96¾	10 sh Leh N stk	55½
$7000 do Old	96¾	90 do	55½
$3000 do municipal	101¾	15 do scrip	50½
4 sh Mech Bk	32½	16 sh Mineh'll	57
92 do	33		

SECOND BOARD.

$5400 5-20's '64	108¾	$500 6 Susq Ca Ba	65
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	25 sh C & Am R	131
$19500 Pa 5s, past due	101		

CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY,
General Office, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Catawissa Railway Company—Gentlemen:—Learning by accident that a disposition exists to make some change in the management of the Company on the 6th proximo, I take the earliest opportunity afforded me to place my name at your disposal, by declining a renomination to the office of President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

My thanks are due to your successive Boards of Directors for the unanimity which has prevailed in our councils during the past six years and seven months.

The prosperity of your Company, which is now well assured—if a judicious policy in its management be continued—can be best appreciated by comparing with each other the Annual Reports (1st and 7th) for the years 1860 and 1867. Respectfully,

1t T. HASKINS DU PUY.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 20, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 20t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN a family where there are not a large number of boarders. West Philadelphia preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., "R.," Box No. 2032 Philadelphia Post Office. 1t*

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE,
at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 2 25 stuth3mSp

FIFTH EDITION

Fires—Terrible Accident.

CHICAGO, May 4.—A fire broke out in the building No. 89 South Water street last night, destroying all the contents, and damaging the building to the extent of $10,000. Total loss, $35,000.

Four firemen, while at work in the rear of the building, were buried under a falling wall. Three were taken out dead, and the other is severely injured, and will probably die.

ROCHESTER, May 4.—A great fire broke out in this city this morning, involving a loss of over $100,000 in property, and three or more lives. The fire began soon after midnight, and continued until 8 o'clock this morning, when it was checked. Palmer's block, in Main street, and several stores adjoining, were destroyed; also, Washington Hall block, on the same street. The latter was a large and elegant building, the Hall being used for popular exhibitions. When its immense roof fell in this morning, three or more men were buried in the ruins. The charred and mangled bodies of John Pike, Henry Forceler, and Joseph Wornett were taken from the ruins and conveyed to the dead-house.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ROCHESTER, May 4.—It is now feared that several other persons perished, and further search is being made for the bodies.

The following is the list of the principal sufferers:—James Palmer, owner of the block and a stock of pyrotechnics, loss over $25,000, insurance, $8500. The loss of the Monroe estate on buildings, $7000, insured. A. S. Pendlay, druggist, loss $10,000, insured; J. Graham, loss on house and effects, $5000, insurance in full; Washington Hall block, Jabez Collins, owner, loss, $30,000, insured for $12,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 27@27½c. Flour, 10@15c. higher; 6000 bbls. sold; State, $11@14·25; Ohio, $12·25@15·60; Western, $11@15·75; Southern, $13@19. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c. Corn dull and declining. Oats firm; 29,000 bush. sold. Rye firmer; 12,000 bush. sold at $1·25. Provisions quiet and dull. New Mess Pork, $23·10. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 26½@27c. for middling upland. Coffee steady at full prices: prime Rio very scarce. Flour firmer; sales limited to city mills and spring extras at $13·50; Howard street extra, $15. Wheat nominal, market firm at $3·50 for choice white; no Maryland wheat offering; good red $3·32. Corn is less active at 1@2c. lower; white, $1·26@1·28; mixed, 1·20@1·25; yellow, $1·25@1·30, closing dull. Oats 2c. lower, sales at 74c. for No. 1. Rye quiet at $1·70@1·75. Provisions—Mess Pork held at $24; all other descriptions of hog product quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady at 18½@19½c. for fair to good refining. Whisky nominal and no sales.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PAPER COLLAR CO.,
No. 229 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

A notice to the public headed "A COMBINATION OF MANUFACTURERS," has recently appeared, in which certain parties, claiming to be wholesale dealers in Paper Collars, Cuffs, etc., have certainly dealt in wholesale abuse of this Company, its patents, and its dealings with the trade and the public.

The respectability of many of the parties whose names are attached to that document entitles it to notice, because it is apparent that they at least have been misled into signing it without a knowledge of the truth or falsity of its statements.

A brief statement of facts as to the suits brought by this Company and their present condition will readily dispose of the chief allegation, viz., that we are attempting to enforce by threats patents which we do not dare to enforce by process of law.

Under advice of our counsel, we brought at an early period three suits, one in each of the three principal Eastern cities. For the suit in Boston, we selected as counsel the late Charles Weil & Co., as representative of the late firm of Weil, Ward, & Co., of New York. That suit was disposed of by the defendants submitting to a perpetual injunction, and a decree against them has been entered accordingly.

In New York we brought our suit against the house of J. R. Blossom & Co., said Mr. Blossom being President of the so-called "The Paper Collar Manufacturers' Association" of New York. To this suit two styles of defense have been adopted—the one being an attack upon the character of our corporation, which certainly is not likely to test the validity of our patents, and the other an answer to our bill in equity, of so vague and general a character that our counsel has been obliged to apply to have it stricken off or so amended as to give us some information as to the defense really intended to be made under it.

Our third case, brought in Philadelphia, is against Cornelius Van Deusen, Henry Boehmer, and John Van Deusen, trading as the firm of Van Deusen, Boehmer & Co., who are agents of the Keystone Paper Collar Company, so-called.

In this suit the only defense taken by Henry Boehmer and John Van Deusen was a plea, "that the said Cornelius Van Deusen is not nor has he been, since the first day of January, 1866, a member of the said firm of Van Deusen, Boehmer & Co., nor in anywise connected in business with these defendants: but that Isaac Van Deusen, of the city of Philadelphia, and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, is and has been, ever since the first day of January, 1866, a member of the said firm of Van Deusen, Boehmer & Co., and connected in business with these defendants, as copartners in the business of manufacturing paper collars." And the only defense made by Cornelius Van Deusen was, "that he is not, and has not been, since the 1st day of January, 1866, a member of the said firm of Van Deusen, Boehmer & Co., nor is he, nor has he been, since the date last aforesaid, in any way connected in business with the said Henry Boehmer and John Van Deusen." The sufficiency of these pleas is yet to be determined by the Court.

Those who were induced to sign the "Notice" may from the technical defense, judge for themselves what party has afforded, and which has avoided, a full opportunity to try the real merits of the cause.

It must be personally known to most of the parties signing that "notice," that we have also commenced, numerous other suits upon our patents, almost all those parties being themselves defendants in such suits, and each one of them having therefore an excellent opportunity to ascertain by personal experience whether we are in earnest or not, and whether those who promise indemnity will furnish it or not.

For the benefit of those who desire to know where they can safely purchase goods made under our patents, we subjoin a list of our licenses:—

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W. F. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, Philadelphia.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Biddeford, Me.
NE PLUS ULTRA COLLAR CO., Boston,
F. A. HAWLEY & CO., Boston,
STAR COLLAR CO., Boston,
GRAY & WOODS, Boston,
BOSTON PAPER COLLAR MAN'G CO., Boston.
RAY & TAYLOR, Springfield.
NEW ENGLAND MODEL COLLAR CO., Boston.
THE METROPOLITAN COLLAR CO., New York.
NORWICH PAPER COLLAR CO., Norwich, Ct.
AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Newburyport, Mass,
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NONPAREIL PAPER COLLAR CO., Springfield.
NEW YORK ENAMELLED PAPER COLLAR CO., New York,
THE CONGRESS COLLAR CO., Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON MANUFACTURING CO., Troy, New York,
HILL PAPER COLLAR CO., New York.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

1t GEORGE C. HATHAWAY, Secretary.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

BOYS' HATS and CAPS for Spring—the greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S,
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Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 3pif

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 5 4 2t*

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SILVER WARE,
BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PLATED WARES
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FOR BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS. [4 13 smw2mrp

ICE PITCHERS.
MEAD & CO.,
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CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ARE NOW AT
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ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved	$8·50
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" Fine Chased	10·00
" "	11·00
" Very fine and rich	12·00
" Superior Chased and Medallion	13·00
" Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR.

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JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
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JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
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FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
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CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuth3mSp

FOR SALE.

LINWOOD BUILDING LOTS.—FOR sale, near Linwood Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a large number of very desirable Lots, pleasantly situated, having an extensive view of the river Delaware, close to schools, churches, post office, and stores. Good spring water abounds. The location high and healthy, within three-quarters of an hour's ride of Philadelphia: accessible some eight or ten times a day, by either railroad cars or steamboat. Few places are so convenient for a residence for persons doing business in Philadelphia, or for persons retiring from business.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, at MARCUS HOOK STEAMBOAT LANDING or at LINWOOD STATION, or at the office of JAMES R. CUMMINS, No. 504 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SAMUEL T. WALKER, Agent.

N. B.—Several good Farms close by are also offered for sale. 5 2thstu3t*

FOR SALE—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS three-story Brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, No. 614 RACE Street, Lot 22 feet 9 inches front by 138 feet deep to Haines street. With all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 4 6t No. 132 South FOURTH Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—THE property at the S. E. corner of CHURCH Lane and CHEW Street, 420 feet on Chew street and 225 feet on Church lane, with small cottage and stable.

Lot graded and planted with choice trees—one of the most desirable lots in Germantown for a handsome residence. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—HANDsome stone Residence, CHEW Street, second house east of Church Lane. Lot 140 by 237½ feet, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Early possession. WILLIAM H. BACON,
5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 25 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.
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4 29 4w BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees,
Box 105 Philadelphia P. O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—WOODSIDE COTTAGE.—A double Gothic built House, with coach house, stable, and other out-buildings; beautiful lawns, well shaded, and altogether a desirable residence for summer or winter.

House located at a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, fifteen minutes' ride from the city. Apply at the office of the Continental Life Insurance Company, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 1 4t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of GREEN Street, west of Twentieth. House in good order. Address C., at this office. [5 2 3t

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Stories in Building No. 109 S. THIRD Street to let. 5 4 3t*

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and letters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 29.—Sunday cars commence running in Baltimore. The Pius Uglies all get in them for the purpose of going to church, but are so pleased with the thing that they go farther.

Tuesday, 30.—General Sickles fires the Southern heart by ordering the American Flag to be carried at the head of a Firemen's procession at Charleston. The firemen being also fire-eaters, regarded this order as throwing cold water on them.

May.

Wednesday, 1.—The Supreme Court decides that Philadelphia must pay a tax on the Gas she uses. It is believed the decision also includes Councils.

Thursday, 2.—A live Bloomer pays a visit to the Press Club, and makes some remarks to the editors and reporters about the inconvenience and absurdity of petticoats. Her *form* made a good *impression* on the typos.

Friday, 3.—The Japanese Embassy are presented to President Johnson, and read to him their credentials. It is understood that the President is preparing a veto for the whole thing.

Saturday, 4.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having visited the Academy of Fine Arts, is deeply impressed with the misfortune of persons dabbling in oil.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

The pictures in the Exhibition this spring, like the spring itself, are a little raw and cold. The season, so far as Philadelphia artists are concerned, is quite backward, as is plainly manifested by the number of "Herrs" and "Vons" that figure in the catalogue, and the strong packing-box smell about them indicates that a majority of the paintings are a long way from home.

It appears that that rival house further up the street has enlisted the sympathies of a majority of the Philadelphia artists, and who, like the hero of the melo-drama, have resolved to *draw* and defend themselves. Without the irrepressible Hamilton, the ubiquitous Morans, and the never fainting Lambdin, and one or two others, this exhibition might just as easily have passed for one in Leyden or Genoa, as in Philadelphia.

In Chesnut street, opposite the entrance, is a beautiful tropical picture put, there by some of the Hanging Committee who have their office in the cellar of the State House Row. This picture, which represents "HOTTENTOTS GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES," is very rich in color and design. The Hottentots are very well handled, and are put in just the right place, where they can be seen by everybody. The picture is hung, or, more properly speaking, pasted on a board fence about four feet above the pavement. The lettering on the balance of the poster is entirely too strong, it seems to want distance; if put on the other side of the fence, we think it would be much better for the picture.

On entering the Academy, the first thing that catches the visitor's eye is the hand of the female attendant extended for his quarter; and it makes no difference if he is in his last quarter, as the almanac men say, he is expected to get rid of it, to keep up the lunar figure, before he can shine in the Exhibition.

PICTURE NO. 6—VIEW IN THE CORDUROYS.

This is a foreign picture. The scene is laid in Switzerland. There is not much depth to the subject, but the feeling is very fine. The attitude of the principal figure cannot be too highly praised.

NO. 16—JUDITH EXAMINING HOLOFERNES' HEAD.

This well-worn subject is again on the walls this season. Judith, this time, appears in the character of a phrenologist, and, on account of the unwieldy body of her friend, cuts his head off and takes it home with her. The moment seized by the artist is when Judith seizes the raven locks of old Hol in a most familiar manner.

NO. 18—THE OLD MILL.

This striking little picture tells its own story. It is supposed to be the reproduction of an old mill that was supposed by all hands to have been settled years ago; but every time the principal actors meet they rehearse it again, to keep the subject *fresh in their heads*. The handling of this subject is very free, devoid of that mannerism so often seen in pictures.

NO. 21—A RUM'UN GIRL.

This young girl is on a journey to see her uncle, and is now about half-seas over. Her uncle's residence can be seen around the corner, where the three balls hang. The bottle by her side shows her to be a true Rum'un.

NO. 35—INTRUSION ON FAMILY PRIVACY.

The subject of this picture is no doubt taken from the popular poem of "Little Miss Muffett." The family have retired for the night, and as the head of the family was rehearsing the affairs of the day, a large and healthy spider began to spin his yarn in an unwarrantable nearness to the heads of the house. The fine texture of the web is beautifully rendered by the artist, and the stripes on the spider we have never seen done better.

NO. 40—PREPARED FOR THE BALL.

This is a beautiful and familiar scene. The mirth and joy portrayed in the countenance of the principal figure are seldom equalled, and all the surroundings show that the artist had his whole soul in his study. The general outfit of the figure is true to nature.

NO. 49—WINTER SCENE.

The blinding snow, and the general chiaroscuro effect of this little bit of color is truly grand. How often have we laid in bed cold winter mornings and looked out, and wished there only had been a storm like that the last night, so that we would be blocked up in our house! but it was never so. The artist has caught our feeling exactly.

NO. 54—COW DRINKING.

In this picture there is a cow, and near by some water. The cow is drinking it. Very good.

NO. 56—GRANDMOTHER'S DARLING.

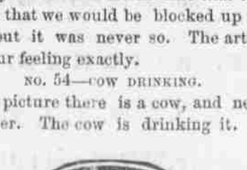
This is another beautiful bit of color. The position of the "darling" is well chosen, and no grandmother, we should think, could look upon this picture without tears in her eyes; certainly she couldn't use it without that effect. This is the artist's happiest vein.

NO. 58—CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MALE ATTACKED BY MORMONS.

The unfortunate male was passing through a retired part of Utah, during the holiday term of a Young Ladies' Seminary, situated in that region. No sooner was he seen than a general attack was made upon him, and he was otherwise assailed. He, however, succeeded in escaping by eloping with the whole school. This picture, we understand, is to be purchased for the Rotunda at Washington.

NO. 73—VIEW ON THE HUDSON NEAR PO'KEEPSIE.

This view on that noble river called by tourists the "American Rhine," displays great knowledge of transparent effects. The bending reeds in the water, near the river's edge, are faithfully portrayed in the dancing shadows. The surrounding scenery is well in keeping with the damp, boggy foreground. Few pictures on the walls surpass this in the Exhibition.

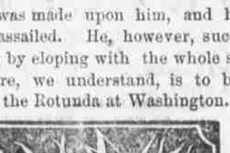


NO. 101—THE YOUNG ARTIST.

The handling of the whitewash brush by the artist is perfect, though we think the boards on the fence a little irregular in their width. The subject is simple, but truthful.

NO. 126—PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

This picture, we understand, was loaned from a private gallery, and it is reputed to be a likeness of the owner and loaner. It was requested that the press would not call especial attention to pictures of this class, as it might make it difficult for the Academy to get the use of such pictures again.



NO. 164—THE ROUND TOP: HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MEADE AT GETTYSBURG.

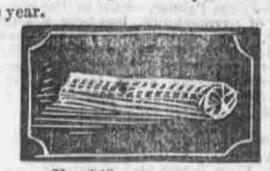
This picture speaks of the hum of war. The base of operations is seen near the Point. General Meade's Headquarters is immediately behind it. It was here the tide of Rebellion was stayed, and how it got untied has been a mystery to many. The artist has adroitly introduced the string, to show how the whole thing was set a-going.

NO. 71—THE EXTERMINATOR.

This pretty little conceit of the artist is well rendered. The label is true to nature.

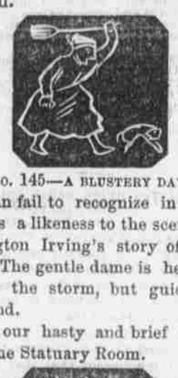
NO. 128—THE MOTHER'S DARLING.

This touching little sketch must appeal to every family man, particularly at this season of the year.



No. 143—WOOD SCENE.

This composition, we are informed, was made by the artist out of his own head. The scene is laid on the ground, and is, we believe, very faithful.



NO. 145—A BLUSTERY DAY.

No one can fail to recognize in this war of the elements a likeness to the scene laid down in Washington Irving's story of "Rip Van Winkle." The gentle dame is here seen not only raising the storm, but guiding it with her own hand.

We close our hasty and brief review by a copy from the Statuary Room.

NO. 730 BUST OF A. CANNON,

which, if report is true, must make some noise in the world.

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FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 27stuthsm

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

No. 325 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILAD.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [8 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1[

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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7 3-10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at sight market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers [22 6m

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

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CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

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Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
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Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
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CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 1 3m

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,

E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers, Merchants, and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

Past due Loans of the State of Pennsylvania, with the accrued interest thereon, taken in payment for the New State Loan of Pennsylvania.

Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.

For sale by

J. E. RIDGWAY,

BANKER,

5 2 1[NO. 37 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS

FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE

ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.

To this end, and

AT GREAT COST,

She has entirely

REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND RE-FITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,

In every part.

A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM

OF

MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,

And altogether

UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY

Has been fitted up in a style

REGARDLESS OF COST,

To ensure

THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,

And enable her to display advantageously

THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS

Which she begs to state, will this season

SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS,

She having added such

PECULIAR FACILITIES

To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only

SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,

As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her

ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT

AND

GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES

ARE

RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,

Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of

THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of

SILKS,	COLLARS,	JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES,	VEILS,	SCARFS,
HANDK'FS,	CREPES,	ETC. ETC. ETC.

This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of

MR. H. MYERS,

(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit

MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,

Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at

MORE MODERATE RATES

than they can be had elsewhere in the city,

THE MOURNING DEPOT,

heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be

GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED

by any similar establishment in the Union.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

will be received and offered on the arrival of

EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,

4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m3p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 10[

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 6 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1[No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SWINBURNE'S NEW POEM.

Mr. Swinburne's "Song of Italy," which has just appeared in England, is an enthusiastic laudation of Mazzini and the revolutionary heroes. In one fine passage the poet sees Freedom and Italy in a vision, and Italy is thus addressed by Freedom:—

"Because the years were heavy on thy head;
Because dead things are dead;
Because thy chosen on hill-side, city, and plain
Are shed as drops of rain;
Because all earth was black, all heaven was blind,
And we cast out of mind;
Because men wept, saying, Freedom, knowing of thee,
Child, that thou was not free;
Because wherever blood was not shame was
Where thy pure foot did pass;
Because on Promethean rocks distent
Thee louler eagles rent;
Because a serpent stains with slime and foam
This that is not thy Rome;
Child of my womb, whose limbs were made in me,
Have I forgotten thee?
In all thy dreams, through all these years on wing,
Hast thou dreamed such a thing?
The mortal mother bird outsoars her nest,
The child outgrows the breast;
But suns as stars shall fall from heaven and cease,
Ere we twain be as these;
Yea, utmost skies forget their utmost sun,
Ere we twain be not one.
My lesser jewels sewn on skirt and hem,
I have no need of them,
Obscured and flawed by sloth of craft or power;
But thou, that wast my flower,
The blossom bound between my brows and worn
In sight of even and morn,
From the last ember of the flameless west
To the dawn's baring breast—
I were not Freedom if thou wert not free,
Nor thou wert Italy.
O mystic rose ingrained with blood, impearled
With tears of all the world!
The torpor of their blind brute-ridden trance
Kills England and chills France;
And Spain sobs hard through strangling blood; and snows
Hide the huge Eastern woes.
But thou, twin-born with morning, nursed of noon,
And blessed of star and moon,
What shall avail to assail thee any more,
From sacred shore to shore?
Have Time and Love not knelt down at thy feet,
Thy sore, thy soiled, thy sweet,
Fresh from the flints and mire of murderous ways,
And dust of travelling days?
Hath Time not kissed them, Love not washed them fair,
And wiped with tears and hair?
Though God forget thee, I will not forget;
Though heaven and earth be set
Against thee, O unconquerable child,
Abused, abased, reviled,
Litt thou not less from no funeral bed
Thine undishonored head;
Love thou not less, by lips of thine once prest,
This my now barren breast;
Seek thou not less, being well assured thereof,
O child, my latest love.
For now the barren bosom shall bear fruit,
Songs leap from lips long mute,
And with my milk the mouths of nations fed,
Again be glad and red
That were worn white with hunger and sorrow and thirst
And thou most fair and first,
Thou whose warm hands and sweet live lips I feel
Upon me for a seal;
Thou whose least looks, whose smiles and little sighs,
Whose passionate pure eyes,
Whose dear fair limbs that neither bonds could bruise
Nor hate of men misuse,
Whose flower-like breath and bosom, Oh! my child,
Oh! mine and undefiled,
Fill with such tears as burn like bitter wine
These mother's eyes of mine,
Thrill with huge passions and primeval pains
The fulness of my veins.
Oh! sweetest head seen higher than any stands,
I touch thee with mine hands,
I lay my lips upon thee, Oh! thou most sweet,
To litt thee on thy feet,
And with the fire of mine to fill thine eyes,
I say unto thee, Arise.

A Dinner of Horse-Meat.

The following note, from an American gentleman travelling in Europe, gives some account of a dinner at which he ate horse-meat, not so greatly to his own disgust as might be supposed:—

"STUTTGARD, March 26, 1867.—I dined yesterday with the Society for the Protection of Animals,' on the occasion of their animal banquet. The society availed themselves of this occasion to prove to the public that horseflesh is a desirable addition to the meats now in use, and is so cheap and nourishing that efforts should be made to bring it into use. We had it served and cooked in different ways, and having eaten it in each shape (in fact, I dined altogether from it), I can speak knowingly of its merits.

"We first had *filet de cheval*.

"This was well cooked, and was tender and juicy, and I do not thing that, if it were placed side by side with *filet de bœuf*, one person in a dozen could tell the difference.

"The next dish was tongue of horse. This was dry, not fat; hard, and had a disagreeable flavor, something resembling the smell of hartshorne. Its hardness may have been the fault of the cook, but it was entirely wanting in the melting tenderness that is the excellence of beef tongue.

"Next came a roast horse; this was again very good, well-flavored and juicy. The animal was a seven-year old horse, not fat ened or prepared in any way. In fact, beef or mutton as lean as this horseflesh was, would, I think, have been too dry to be eatable. If the prejudice could be overcome, our tat 'Tom' or 'Charley'* would furnish iced for the summer. W. C. P."

* "Charley" now draws a coach, at the age of twenty-two. His companion, "Tom," died this spring, and was eaten by dogs.

Ugly Club of the University of Virginia.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* says:—

This now famous association held an election on Saturday afternoon, to decide who should be the recipients of the honors annually awarded by the Society. The election resulted as follows:—

1. Mr. H. Harvey Chambers, of Mecklenburg, President of the Club.

2. Mr. William Wallace Scott, of Orange county, was *the Ugliest Man*, and will receive the Boots at the end of the session.

3. Mr. Fay Hempstead, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was declared *the Handsomest Man*, and will receive the Hat.

4. Mr. G. W. A. Brantley, of Georgia, was declared *the most Conceited Man*, and will receive the Slippers. He was run pretty close by Mr. Turnbull, of Baltimore.

5. Mr. Frank C. Wilson, of Augusta county, was elected *the Smallest Man*, and will receive the Pyramid of Candy.

The Club intend to have a very imposing celebration at the close of the session.

The Latest Thing in Hats.

The *Indian Daily News*, an East India journal, says:—"We have been requested to draw attention to a monster solar hat, patented recently. The hat measures twenty-seven inches in length, twenty-two inches in breadth, and is twelve inches deep; not only large enough to protect the head against sunstroke—its avowed purpose—but sufficiently large and buoyant, we should imagine, to serve as a canoe on occasions of emergency. We commend it to the consideration of all in want of a really serviceable article. In our travels in South Africa we have seen Kaffir huts not very much larger."

—What wonder the French "*Exposition de l'Industrie*" is so behindhand, when its conductor is Monsieur le Play?

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21¾ BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30¾

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1¡ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,
Manufacturers of
CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low ure Steam Heati
Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10¡ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuthfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING CLOTH, and coated with **LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT,** making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For **TIN, COPPER, ZINC,** and **IRON ROOFS** this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and **GravEL ROOFING** done at shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by th
MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA

Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—R. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20¡

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2¤ No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,506 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,730 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 50.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811.362 28	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	1,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, " A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¡

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 .
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$600,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D, Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t 12 3¡

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 32.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Cimarron Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25¡

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30¡

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. H. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES P. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,
1 27¡

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner o SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story fron office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 28¡
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans May —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port May 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1¡ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, May 15
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
and each succeeding saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	3
To Paris	125	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 7¡ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. H. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11¡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1¡ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,
8 1¡ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstf

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [27 3m ry

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 2 5¡

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 9, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a prime and desirable assortment of women's and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 3 4¡

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 30 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday morning,
May 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [5 3 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 10, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, list hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [5 4 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
MAY 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
WALNUT Street, Nos. 218¾ and 220. Valuable office building.
SPRUCE Street, No. 902. Valuable residence.
MARKET Street, No. 1631. Business stand.
QUEEN Street, Nos. 113 and 115. Steam bakery.
EIGHTH Street, Nos. 507 and 509. Stable and coach house.
THIRD Street, No. 908. Brick dwelling.
CLARK Street. Brick dwelling.
SHIPPEN Street, No. 323. Tavern and dwelling.
BODINE Street, No. 1741. Brick dwelling.
BAKER Street, east of 7th. Four brick dwellings.
EIGHTH Street, No. 619, below South. Store and dwelling.
PINE Street, No. 1319. Brick dwelling.
LOCUST Street, No. 2805. Handsome cottage.
QUINCE Street, No. 237. Two brick dwellings.
WOOD Street, No. 822. Brick dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 3914. Desirable country place.
FRONT Street, No. 352. Modern residence.
MARGARETTA Street, No. 106. Brick dwelling.
THIRTEENTH Street, No 131, above Walnut. Desirable residence.
GREEN Street, No. 2420. Modern dwelling.
LOMBARD Street, No. 917. Modern residence.
RACE Street, No. 1707. Modern residence.
WALNUT Street, west of Fifty-second. Building lot.
NEW MARKET Street, No. 309. Store and dwelling.
GASKILL Street, Nos. 418 and 420. Four brick dwellings.
CUMBERLAND Avenue, west of Amber. Brick dwelling.
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey. Three hotels, known as the "Sherman House," "Bradley House," and "Hiawatha House." [5 3 3t
BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
Bond of Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan for $1094 74.
420 shares do. do. Consolidated stock.
500 shares New Jersey Mining Co. of Michigan.
¼ 250 shares Western Mining and Manufacturing Company of Pittston, Va.
150 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
100 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
100 shares Wyoming Canal.
100 shares North American Insurance and Trust Company, $30 paid.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7 per cent. bonds.
600 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Company.
10 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, par $250.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
50 shares Empire Transportation Company.
25 shares Merchants' Union Express Co., $25 paid.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
$50 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company.
3000 shares French Creek Oil Company.
100 shares Allegheny River Oil Company.
1 share Associated Butchers and Drovers.
2000 shares Lowther's Run Petroleum and Mining Company.
100 shares Hibberd Oil Company.
FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS:—
500 shares Tidioute and Allegheny Oil Company.
500 shares Continental Oil Company.
1000 shares Rockland Oil Company.
500 shares Worden Oil Company.
500 shares Oil Run Petroleum Company.
Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [5 4 2t

Sale No. 219 Green street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVAL MIRROR, FEATHER BEDS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 219 Green street, the superior walnut household furniture. [5 4 2t

Sale at No. 1221 Walnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE LARGE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, RICH BROCATELLE CURTAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1221 Walnut street, full particulars in catalogues. [5 4 3t
May be examined early on the morning of sale.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,
All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

Elegant Silk and Cloth

SACQUES, CIRCLES, ETC.,

Plain and Trimmed,

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

For quality, fit, and style, the stock is second to none, while the prices are moderate.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS
STYLISH GARIBALDIS,
CASSIMERE SUITS,
LINEN SUITS.

Good stock of good-fitting well-made GARMENTS for good class custom.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
Fine assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, by the yard or piece. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds. Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $4
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay M[illegible]
Best Unbleached Muslins, etc. etc.
Yard-wide Dom[illegible] yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Super [illegible] Flannel, 37½ cents.
[illegible]-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Barred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 43, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18½c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·5 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, one case ⅞ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 18c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS

SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,

GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 1 3mdp

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 80c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE. [10 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Silk and Linen Plaid Poplins.

THIS IS THE LAST CASE WE SHALL HAVE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, PRICE SAME AS BEFORE, $1·25 PER YARD.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIN POPLINS IN THE NEW COLORINGS—AMBER, BISMARK, AND LONDON BROWNS.

GREY MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS IN THE NEW SHADES.

NOVELTIES

IN

CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY, A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

TABLE DAMASK by the yard.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.

MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB, and ALLENDALE QUILTS.

FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.

FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

TOILANET by the yard.

WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthâm

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Point Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Tinsel Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours, 3 9 3m*

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF LINENS FOR PANTS, JACKETS, COATS, ETC., IS NOW OPEN.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
COLORED LINEN DRILLS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, FLAX COLORED.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS, WHITE GROUNDS.
LINEN DUCKS, VARIOUS COLORS.
HEAVY WHITE LINEN DUCKS.
BUFF COLORED LINEN DUCKS.
BLOUSE LINENS, VARIOUS COLORS.
PRINTED LINENS, NEAT PATTERNS.

Our assortment includes all kinds of LINENS suitable for Gents' and Boys' Summer Wear

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
THE LINEN STORE,
4 5 thstusmrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF

BLACK SILKS

FOR MANTILLAS AND DRESSES.

SUBLIME QUALITY

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

FROM AUCTION, LOW,

AT

M'ELROY'S

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

4 2 tuths] ABOVE MARKET.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Will open on Monday morning, a large invoice of the most desirable Goods yet offered.

LADIES' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

New and beautiful Spring styles, Plain and Fancy at reduced prices.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

Some splendid styles at extensively low prices, ranging from 12½ cents to $2 per yard.
1 case all-wool Delaines, choice colors, 37½c.
1 case all-wool, double width, fine quality, 75 cents, worth $1.
Mohairs of rich shades, from 48 cents up.
Chenes for traveling Dresses, 37½ cents up.
Piques, Plain and Figured, very cheap.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, and large assortment of White Goods, at prices we know will please you.

LINEN GOODS THAT SELL FAST.

Figured and Striped Linens, very cheap.
100 dozen fine Damask, only 37½ cents.
1 case Towels, rare chance, 12½ cents.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts, Flannels, and all the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest cash prices.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

P. S.—Another lot of those fine quality Kid Gloves, elegant colors. Come soon, and get your favorite colors. 3 9 tf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 2 wsmtirp] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 6 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING, FROM THE FORCED SALE OF

WINDOW DRAPERIES,

Elegant Real Lace Curtains,

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

MEDIUM LACE CURTAINS.
LOW PRICE LACE CURTAINS.
100 LACE CRETE COVERS, AT $1·50, WORTH $5·00.
500 IMPORTED SHETLAND SHAWLS. VERY LOW.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTES.
50 WHITE "Y AK" SHAWLS, NEW.
ELEGANT AND CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
50 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, 50 AND 62 CENTS. FROM AUCTION.
HANDSOME FANS, VERY CHEAP.
200 DOZEN LINEN FANS, VERY LOW.
200 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS, BEST MAKE.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.
WIDE BLACK HERNANI FOR SHAWLS.
REAL LACE COLLARS, ETC. ETC.
50 DOZEN MISSES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 12½ CENTS. [5 4 sth2t

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

A LARGE LOT OF PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS IN GREAT VARIETY.

W. T. REED & CO.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

A VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.

ALSO, SOLID COLORS, CHOICE SHADES.
ALSO, SOLID COLORS, CHOICE SHADES.

OUR SYSTEM (ONE PRICE) GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

W. T. REED & CO.,
NO. 45 N. EIGHTH ST., BELOW ARCH.

4/4 ALL-WOOL BALLARDVALE FLANNEL, 56c.
4-4 ALL-WOOL BALLARDVALE FLANNEL, 56c.
AMERICAN PRINTS, 12½c., WORTH 18½c.
AMERICAN PRINTS, 12½c., WORTH 18½c.

W. T. REED & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
Below Arch, east side.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, LARGE ASSORTMENT CHOICE STYLES.

KID GLOVES.

100 dozen just opened, embracing all colors, of the latest shades.
Real French Corsets, $2·50, $2·75, $3, and $4.
Large assortment of Dress Goods.
New and beautiful styles Plain Dress Goods, suitable for suits.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Stock complete, at our usual extreme low prices.

W. T. REED & CO.,
5 4 sth2t No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION

TWO LOTS 5-4 WOOL DELAINE, 75 AND 87½ CENTS, VERY CHEAP.
THREE LOTS 5-4 BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, ALL-WOOL, $1·00.
TWO LOTS 36-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, VERY HEAVY, $4·25.
FIVE PIECES BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS—DESIRABLE.
ONE LOT CORDED WHITE PIQUES, EXCELLENT, ONLY 75 CENTS.
THREE LOTS DOUBLE WIDTH PLAID MOHAIRS, AT 37½ CENTS.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, BROWN AND DARK MIXED.
FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, CHINTZ COLORS, 50 CENTS.
HAVE RECEIVED ONE MORE LOT OF THOSE DESIRABLE SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, AT 37½ CENTS.

STOKES & WOOD,

3 9 tf] NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

FANCY STRIPED MUSLINS.—Will open to-day 80 pieces, 36c yards, very pretty Lace Striped Muslins, at 25 cents, a greatly reduced price.
TWO YARDS WIDE SWISS MUSLIN, For Curtains. Several qualities of this scarce and desirable Muslin, very low, by the yard or piece.
WIDE WHITE SEC.
For Mirrors, Chandeliers, etc.; 2½ and 2¾ yards wide, at about one-half of late prices.
WHITE CRINOLINE
Skirt Lining. A good quality, at 20 cents a yard.
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
Will open on Monday, a large job lot of Flouncings, Edgings, and Needlework, much less in price than the Hamburg or machine goods.
BLACK GUIPURE.
Real and imitation.
BLACK AND WHITE BARBE LACES,
A large assortment, at lowest prices, at
WORNER'S
LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
1 t NO. 38 N. EIGHTH STREET.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.

27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE RAC.

25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.
In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of—
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE. [3 13 6*

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,

3 16 stuthsm4p]

ALL WIDTHS.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our
REMOVAL
To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CARPET CLEANING.

THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET CLEANING HOUSE,

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,

Will go into operation on MONDAY next, May 6.
All orders sent to this establishment will meet with prompt attention.
Your Carpets will be sent for, cleaned, and returned the same day. Also any desired information will be given, and orders received at
MITCHELL'S SALOONS,
11* No. 523 CHESNUT Street.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148, THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 6f

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Duree; "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 5f

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 smw3rp Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m